

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS, NEUTRAL IN NOTHING AND FOR THE RIGHT AS WE UNDERSTAND THE RIGHT TO BE.

Vol. VI. No. 35.

J. J. BURKE
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Antioch, Illinois, Thursday Morning, April 27, 1893.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,
STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Spring Millinery AND Ladies Furnishing Goods. NOW IN STOCK AND READY FOR INSPECTION.

My Stock comprises all kinds of

LADIES FURNISHING GOODS,

Novelties in Millinery,

Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions etc.

The pretty creations in Spring millinery must in time give way to the more servicable if less gaudy styles of the Summer season. To make ready for my Summer stock, I am now offering exceptionally good value in all lines of Spring millinery. A call will convince you.

Mrs. May Taylor.

Antioch Time Table, Wisconsin Central Line.

Going North.		Going South.	
Lev. Chicago.	Arr. at Antioch.	Lev. Antioch.	Arr. at Chicago.
*No. 1, 10:15 P.M.	12:10 P.M.	*No. 2, 4:50 A.M.	7:15 A.M.
*No. 7, 8:00 A.M.	10:22 A.M.	*No. 8, 5:21 P.M.	7:45 P.M.
*No. 9, 4:00 P.M.	6:37 P.M.	*No. 10, 6:23 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
*No. 5, 2:30 P.M.	4:29 P.M.	*No. 4, 8:10 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
*No. 3, 5:00 P.M.	6:43 P.M.	*No. 6, 10:35 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
*No. 6, 6:30 A.M.	10:57 A.M.	*No. 3, 6:11 P.M.	8:50 P.M.
*No. 4, 6:35 A.M.	10:57 A.M.	*No. 5, 6:35 A.M.	8:55 A.M.

Reference marks: * stop on signal. 1 daily. 2 daily except Sunday. 3 daily except Sunday and Monday.

Entered at the Antioch Post-office for transmission through the mails as Second-Class Matter, October 1, 1892.
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. \$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.
J. J. BURKE, PUBLISHER. A. F. BURKE, LOCAL EDITOR.

Antioch Home News.

Travel the streets.
Fishing is getting good at the lakes.

The hotels are opening for the season.

The World's Fair opens next Monday.

Mr. Reedy, of Chicago, visited with the family of C. O. Foltz the latter part of the past week.

Miss Bessie Paddock, of Grass Lake, visited with the family of her uncle, G. D. Paddock, and other friends in this village during the present week.

H. Phelps has opened a millinery and ladies furnishing store in the room over the Wilbur Lumber Co. office at Gray's Lake, and invites the ladies to call and examine goods and learn prices.

S. E. Johnson desires to call the attention of breeders to his trotting stallion, "Lakeland Pilot." Standard No. 4656. This horse combines the blood of many of the champions of the turf and is worthy of being seen.

Albert Hermann will open his elegant new hotel on Petite Lake to guests about May 15th. This hotel is one of the very best to be found in this section of the country and will be favored with a big patronage this summer.

The Security Savings Bank, of Waukegan, has a capital of \$50,000.00, transacts a general banking business; receives deposits of \$1.00 or more; pays 4 per cent on deposits. Money payable on demand. Customers' valuable papers kept in our vault free of charge. Watchman on guard all night. Choice 6 per cent farm loans for sale; principal and interest guaranteed. Chas. Whitney, Pres., W. C. Upton, Vice Pres., John Mulhall Cashier.

Ripans Tabules cure headache.
C. O. Foltz visited in Chicago the first of the week.

The new board of trustees held their first meeting Monday evening.

Don't forget the May party at the Opera House Friday evening, May 20.

Geo. Grice has been confined to his home during the present week with rheumatism.

The man who predicted a mild and early spring has got lost in the shuffle somewhere.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Drom, of Chicago, visited a few days this week with relatives and friends here.

I have for sale a loan of \$3,000, due in 5 years at 5 per cent per annum, secured by first mortgage on farm worth \$8,000 to \$7,000. I also have for sale good notes of \$100 to \$1,700, drawing 6 per cent. Write me if you want a good loan.

URBAN J. LEWIS, Cashier, Kenosha, Wis.

Gasoline stoves seem to be the only proper stove on the market, judging from the number that are sold here daily. They are very economical it must be admitted and do their work equal to the most expensive range. With proper care they are as free from accident as an ordinary coal stove and can be operated much cheaper.

The Chicago Evening Journal's Saturday issue is a paper of rare excellence in many respects. One of its most entertaining features is a series of short copyrighted stories now in course of preparation. They are by the best known authors of America, and Great Britain, such writers as Geo. R. Sims, Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, John Habberton, Justin McCarthy and Henry Herman contributing. There is not a poor story in the series. The Evening Journal is a model newspaper for the family.

The old school building has been sold to L. J. Simons for \$175.

Building operations are being resumed and several new houses will be erected here this season.

A number from this vicinity expect to be present at the opening of the World's Fair in Chicago Monday.

Our clubbing rates allow us to offer you the ANTIOCH NEWS and Chicago weekly Inter Ocean or Journal one year for \$1.80.

Notice the change in the Wisconsin time table in this issue of the News. A number of new trains will be added to the service to commence Monday next.

BORN to Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Foltz, Saturday, April 23, a girl baby. Mother and child are doing nicely, and C. O. consoles himself in the thought that four queens are a very good hand in a game of draw, and keeps right on selling General Merchandise at prices lower than ever.

Joseph Morley, formerly a resident of Grass Lake, died at his home in Yates Center, Nebraska, Thursday, April 13, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, and was laid at rest by the side of his wife at Deerfield, Mo. Mr. Morley was well known to many of our readers, having lived in this locality for many years. The News extends sympathy to the many relatives and friends of the deceased.

Lovers of good horses and those interested in breeding them should not fail to see the three fine stallions owned by G. A. Voltz, which may be seen at his stable on the old farm one mile east of Liberty corners. The list comprises, Gus Voltz, with a three-year-old record of 2:20, sired by Phallas, record 2:13; Lucky V., No. 8015, sired by Swigert, dam by Nutwood Chief; and Able, sired by California, dam by George M. Patchen.

Henry Rector, one of the early settlers of this township died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. D. A. Williams, on Saturday last and was buried in the cemetery at this place Monday. A large concourse of people followed the remains to their last sad resting place eager to evince their esteem for the memory of one who in life had been a true friend, an earnest Christian and a worthy citizen. Rev. Able of the M. E. church conducted the services.

The Chic Perkins Comedy Co. closed a week's engagement at the Wilton Opera House, in this village, Saturday night, and left for McHenry. This troupe gave very good satisfaction at all their entertainments and would have been favored with large audiences had the weather been fine. The members of the troupe are actors of more than ordinary ability and sustained their parts in the various plays enacted here with wonderful success. We hope to again see them in our village at no very distant day.

GRASS LAKE.

Albert Herman has moved into his new hotel.

Mrs. C. Selter is with her daughter Mrs. Lux at Wadsworth.

Miss Argle, of Waukesha, Wis., is with her sister Mrs. Roht, Selter.

The Misses Soules, of Wis., are visiting their aunt Mrs. Wm. Allen Sr.

Wm. Ramaker and C. B. Little have rented M. P. Borden's farm this year. Anyone wishing pasture for cattle or horses would do well to call on them.

H. D. Hall, of Riverside, Ill., who has been at the Ramaker House for five seasons, seven months out of every twelve, is back again. He loves old Fox Lake in her beauty.

Mrs. Asa Little visited with her son, Cory Goodridge, in Chicago recently.

Mrs. Albert Herman and child visited with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Brogan lately.

Captain A. Halstrom, of Evanston, who ran the steam yacht, Pilgrim, during the past four years visited at C. B. Little's the past week.

Dr. John Morgan, of Chicago, spent Sunday with his family at C. B. Little's. He thinks our obliging bus driver, Ira Simons, of Antioch, thoroughly understands his business.

DIED:—The infant daughter of Edwin and Bertha Lux at their home in Wadsworth Wednesday, April 12. The interment was in the cemetery at this place. The sorrowing relatives have the sincere sympathy of the community.

Commencing with next Sunday the evening services at the Methodist church will commence fifteen minutes later. Morning services as usual. Epworth League devotional meeting at 6:45 to be led next Sunday by Mrs. Ferris. Preaching at 7:45, subject, "Our most Unruly Member."

Any person, or persons, from the many hotels, resorts and private boarding-houses who may wish to contribute any item of interest for publication in the News should leave their communications at the Post Office not later than noon the Saturday preceding the week in which they wish them to appear. Leave in care of postmistress, Mrs. Mary Allen, for the Grass Lake correspondent.

Many people from the city, who have been out here, speak of things that happened here during the past winter, which were of much value to them, and admit that they were kept posted through the columns of the News. Why should not people who own land out here and who reside during the winter in Chicago wish to know how things are progressing in the country? There is no better way to do this than to take the local paper whose editor takes such interest in the building up of the surrounding country.

Special World's Fair Rates.

Round trip tickets to Chicago will be in effect from April 25 to Oct. 31st, with return limit to Nov. 15, 1893, good only for continuous passage in each direction, rate \$2.40. W. F. Ziegler, Agt.

School Report.

Report of Antioch School for month ending April 22.

UPPER ROOM.
Enrollment, 42. Average attendance, 35. Those present each day: Annie Ames, Belle Drury, Olive Jones, Eugene Runyard, Fred Ames, Glenn Herdt, Lloyd Billette, Walter Taylor, Blanche Haynes. Tardy list, over 20 minutes: Eva Grice, Elsie Williams, Virgie Burks, Belle Drury, Emma Van Patten, Lee Burnett, Fred Smith, John Hancock, Claude Brogan, Frank Harden, Blanche Haynes, Edie Harden.
Tardy over 10 minutes, under 20: Lloyd Billette, Fred Ames.
Tardy under 10 minutes: Lottie Jones, Olive Jones, Lella Williams, Herbert Pierce.

J. M. Wood, Teacher.

LOWER ROOM.
Enrollment, 51. Average attendance, 45. Those present each day: Harvey Watson, Marson Taylor, Arthur Hadlock, George Olcott, Susie Morley, Lillie Watson, Lena Peterson, Lizzie Ames, Fannie Donlek.

Those tardy 20 minutes or over: Flora Lightner, Willie Van Patten, Olga Manthly, Lillie Watson, Huldah Manthly, Blanche Wilton, Nellie Elmer.

Tardy less than 20 minutes: Lillie Hancock, Elsie Didama, John Hughes, James Hughes, George Olcott, Nellie Gray, Eva Gray, Harvey Watson, Lena Drury, Enger Westphal, Meta Westphal, Burtis Overton, Mary Blair, Oliver Cubbon, Fannie Taylor, Laura Williams, Tommy Burnett, Ruth Williams, Genevieve Taylor.

Maude Wood, Teacher.

1875. { EIGHTEEN YEARS OF } 1893.
SOUND, SAFE AND SOLID BANKING.

DAN HEAD & CO., BANKERS, KENOSHA, - WISCONSIN.

Country Merchants, Livestock Dealers, Farmers, in fact all who are obliged to handle any money in small or large amounts, would find it pleasant and to their advantage to open a Bank account.

PAY ALL YOUR BILLS WITH CHECKS DRAWN ON THIS BANK.

Keep no money at your homes.

Checks on this Bank pass at "Par" all over the United States; any store keeper will give you the cash for checks drawn on this Bank.

DEPOSITS FROM \$1.00 UP RECEIVED.

We also issue a "Bond Form Coupon Certificate," that draws 4 per-cent per annum, payable every six months.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

If you have any money that you wish to loan on Mortgage Security we can place it for you. No charge. Good Mortgages on hand and for sale in sums to suit, that will pay you six per-cent interest.

City 5 per-cent and Government 4 per-cent Bonds for sale.

Our "Nickel Savings Bank,"

IS NOW OPEN AND IN RUNNING ORDER.

(Write us for particulars.)

We have ONE of the BEST Burglar Proof Vaults in the World.

Bring in your valuable papers and deposit them therein.

DAN HEAD, President.
Wm. ENGEL, V. Pres.

URBAN J. LEWIS, Cashier.
F. W. ENGEL, Asst. Cashier.

WAUKEGAN Abstract Co.

This Company is the sole owner of
The Entire set of Abstract Books
Formerly Compiled and owned by W. H. Ellis.

They are complete to all real-estate in Lake County from Government to date, and are the only complete Abstract books of Lake Co., real-estate.

We also have the set compiled by D. L. JONES, which gives us the advantage of two sets.

D. L. JONES,
Manager.

C. A. PARTRIDGE,
President.

A. P. AMES,

DEALER IN—

HARDWARE, TIN WARE,

BARB WIRE AND BUILDERS SUPPLIES,
Paints, Oils, Brushes, Calcimine, etc. New Process Gasoline stoves,

FARM MACHINERY, PLOWS, BUGGIES, CARTS,

WIND MILLS, HARNESS, PUMPS ETC.,
Milk Cans Our Specialty

ANTIOCH, ILL.

ANYTHING NOT IN STOCK PROMPTLY ORDERED.

No trouble to show goods. I am here to sell and all I ask is an opportunity to show my machinery and make prices. Call and see me.

New Shoes hurt one's feet.

There is a temptation to make the old ones do, even when they have begun to let in damp, rather than to hobble painfully in new. To combine the advantages of both

BEN STONE, Antioch, Illinois, SELLS

SHOES THAT
DO NOT HURT,
Yet are elegant shaped, wear well and do not cost dear.

Test this statement; a call will convince. Your old horror of new shoes will vanish. Our patrons neither hobble in new or slouch in superannuated shoes. They

Walk in a more Excellent way.

BEN STONE,
ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

THE ANTIOCH NEWS

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

Latest Telegraphic News From All Parts of the World.

L. O. Desforegs, member of the New Orleans City Council, shot and killed his brother-in-law, Peter McGuinn.

Richard O'Donnell, once private secretary to "Boss" Tweed of New York, died at the County Hospital in Denver, Colo., of consumption.

Owing to the inability of lawyers to get their briefs prepared the Mormon Church fund has been postponed until the October term of the United States Supreme Court.

In an affray in Mexico, just across the line from Phoenix, Ariz., Frank Peary and William Brook, miners, killed the Mexican Sheriff and five other Mexicans. Both Americans escaped.

Train No. 1, south bound on the Cincinnati Southern Road, encountered a freight car which had been blown upon the main track at Retro, Tenn. The entire train, except the rear sleeper, was thrown from the track and the engine turned over. No one was hurt except Engineer Conroy, who was slightly injured.

Capt. John M. Brooks has been appointed receiver of the Middleboro, Ky., hotel company. Liabilities, \$54,000.

E. B. Clifton, an escaped inmate from the Indiana Insane Asylum at Logansport, was captured near Huntington, Ind.

William Payne was killed, George T. Leach fatally injured and E. S. Smith slightly injured in a boiler explosion at Gas City, Ind.

The Oregon Pacific Railroad paid its employees 46 per cent of the back pay due them. They had not been paid for nearly eight months.

Napoleon Levite, the Charleston, S. C., wife murderer, has been reprieved until May 10 by the Governor.

A. V. Stafford will, May 1, retire as General Manager of the Pine Bluff and Swan Lake Railroad, being succeeded by H. F. Martin.

The 5-year-old daughter of F. W. Malcher died from the effects of poison at Minook, Ill. Where she got the poison is not known.

Convicts in the Massachusetts penitentiary attempted to burn some of the buildings and escape. They were driven back to their cells, after which the flames were extinguished.

The committee in charge announces that the body of Jefferson Davis will leave New Orleans the night of May 28, accompanied by an escort from the Louisiana veterans. The funeral train will reach Atlanta the afternoon of May 29, and the remains will be conveyed to the State Capitol, where they will lie in state until about 7 o'clock. The train will leave at 8 o'clock for Richmond.

Charles A. Smith, representing the crockery house of Jones, McDuffee & Stratton of Boston, committed suicide at Los Angeles, Cal.

Thieves took from the safe of George Wilkinson's jewelry store at Mansfield, Ohio, watches and diamonds valued at \$6,000.

Provincial Treasurer Hall of Quebec will leave shortly for Europe to float a new loan in order to pay off the Mercier \$1,000,000 loan, which matures in July.

The "Circus Maximus" is being given at the Olympic club at San Francisco. The interior has been arranged as a perfect type of the Roman Coliseum during the days of Caesar, and gladiatorial contests and chariot races form a leading feature of the entertainment.

Annie Welsh, an emigrant girl from County Galway, Ireland, died in a tenement at Allegheny of typhus fever. She had only been in this country a week. The city health officers are alarmed.

A party of immigrants were confined in a car for two days with a case of smallpox among them at Fort Arthur, Quebec. The people would not let them come into the town and the railway company would not take the car back to Fort William, whence it started. Relief was finally brought to them and they were liberated.

SHIPS ON DRESS PARADE.

Naval Events in Hampton Roads Approaching a Climax.

Fortress Monroe, Va., April 24.—The red, white and green flag of Italy was at the main of every one of the twenty-seven men of war lying in Hampton Roads this morning, today being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of King Humbert and Queen Margherita, and a good part of the day was to be given over to salutes in their honor. At 8 o'clock sleep was made impossible by the sound of cannon saluting the Italian flag. At noon the salutation was repeated, three times over, and rained sunset.

Secretary Herbert's arrival called for no end of the same noisy welcome, besides this came the firing accompanying the visiting of the Admiral. The Dolphin, flying the blue flag of the Secretary of the Navy, entered the Roads at 10:30 o'clock. The Philadelphia led off with the Secretary's salute of seventeen guns. She was followed by the General Admiral and the fort then saluted. As she passed each flagship she saluted the Admirals each according to his rank, with a salute from each ship the seventeen guns due to the Secretary.

EDWIN BOOTH DYING.

The End Believed to Be Question of a Few Hours—Stricken With Apoplexy.

New York, April 24.—It is now reported that Edwin Booth is dying and that his death is only a question of a few hours. He is unconscious half the time; only at intervals being sensible of what is passing about him. Letters and telegrams kept coming in all day inquiring as to Mr. Booth's condition and expressing the hope of his recovery. Many persons called to inquire after the actor.

FREE FROM SING SING.

Two Condemned Murderers Escape from the Prison.

SING SING, N. Y., April 22.—Rohle and Pallster, two murderers under sentence of death, escaped from the prison here last night.

They are both New York men. Pallster murdered Probationary Police-man Adam Kane at Grand Street and South Fifth Avenue and Rohle killed the veteran, Pansen, in his Heller Street apartments. Both were under sentence and were soon to be electrocuted.

Superintendent Byrnes of New York city has been notified and every effort is being made to recapture the prisoners.

It was not until 5:40 o'clock this morning that it was discovered that the murderers had escaped. When Guard Gilman entered the condemned-cell building as usual at that hour he was astonished at discovering that the two watchmen locked in the murderers' cells. When released the guards told a remarkable story.

Guard Hulse said that at 7 o'clock last night he passed supper in to Pallster. The condemned man threw a handful of pepper into his eyes. Hulse was blinded and Pallster rushed on him, took his revolver and fired at him and under threats of death forced him into his (Pallster's) cell, first taking the keys away from him.

He then locked Hulse in the cell and unlocked the cell of murderer Frank Rohle. The two murderers unlocked the cells of Carlyle W. Harris and murderer Osmund. They invited these two to escape with them, but both refused.

Pallster and Rohle waited until 9 o'clock, when Guard Murphy came on duty. As Murphy entered the corridor Pallster presented his pistol at Murphy's head, and taking his keys away from him, locked him in Rohle's cell. Pallster took Guard Hulse's shoes and cap away from him and put them on himself.

Threatening to kill the guards if they made any outcry, the two murderers climbed down into the yard and made their escape, whether by the river or over the walls was not known this morning. The terribly stormy night of course facilitated their escape.

As soon as the escape was reported Warden Brown sent out his men to scour the country. It is supposed that Pallster had been saving the pepper given him daily with his meals, with the object of escaping. Both men were dressed in dark suits, of prison-made clothing, not the regular convict dress. Rohle wore slippers. Pallster had on the guard's shoes and cap. Pallster and Rohle carried with them the two revolvers they took from Guards Hulse and Murphy.

A DAY OF DISASTERS.

The Elements Play Havoc with Life and Property.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 21.—Lake Michigan is being swept by one of the worst easterly gales experienced in years.

The sea is running very high and tugs are unable to venture out of the harbor.

A small vessel is ashore at the head of Juneau Avenue.

The worst feature of the gale at this port is the probable loss of twenty lives by the washing away of the house over the crib at the terminus of the new water works tunnel.

No men are in sight and it is believed they were swept away, but they may be in the air lock below.

Later, five or six men can be seen clinging to the machinery and timbers of the water works crib. The water is sweeping over them. It is thought that the others may be dead in the chamber below from lack of air. The life saving crew has been unable to render assistance as yet.

The workmen's house at the outer end of the city's half completed intake tunnel—a building corresponding in location to Chicago's crib—was washed away last night. There were twenty-two men at work on the crib, employed by Shailer & Schmitt, Chicago contractors, and the names of some of the men who went out to the crib last night are:

PETER JONES of Chicago.
JOHN PRESSER of Chicago.
WILLIAM PIERCE of Chicago.
HENRY MILLER.
JACK MCBRIDE.
MIKE DWYER.
GEORGE GREGG.
JOE PRENSOLD.
GUS LACOVITZ.

At 10 o'clock there were men seen climbing up on the crib from the air-tight chamber below it, but the life-saving crew was still afraid to attempt the trip to the crib.

IT SHOOK THE EARTH.

Terrible Explosion in a Colorado Mine—Five Men Instantly Killed.

LEADVILLE, Colo., April 20.—At the Buck-Invahoe tunnel on the line of the Colorado Midland, eighteen miles west of here, a terrible explosion took place at an early hour yesterday.

The explosion shook the earth for quite a distance around. It was due to the accidental discharge of a blast, which, it is said, communicated with the other powder. The dead are:

GEORGE YOUNG.
JOHN COLLINS.
E. HOLLEY.
M. McGOVERN.
AN UNKNOWN MINER.

Four others, it is thought, are fatally hurt.

Many Families Left Homeless.

FELTON, Ky., April 21.—The business portion of the little town of Water Valley, in Graves County, a few miles from this city, was destroyed by fire last night. Three hundred persons lived in the village, and many of them are homeless. Twenty or thirty houses, including all the stores, were burned.

Pope Will Settle the School Question. ROME, April 20.—Mgr. Chapelle, coadjutor bishop of Santa Fe, N. M., has received assurance that Pope Leo will reply to the report of the American bishops on the school question in a special document settling the matter with the utmost clearness.

Hook Agent Goes Crazy. MOUNT PLEASANT, Iowa, April 19.—A man giving the name of Fred J. Tooley of Chicago, here in the capacity of a book agent, went crazy Sunday and has been sent to the insane asylum by the commissioners.

KING HUMBERT'S DAY.

A BLAZE OF GLORY IN THE ITALIAN CAPITAL.

Twenty-first Anniversary of His Marriage to Margherita—To Oppose Home Rule—News from Foreign Lands by Cable.

ROME, April 22.—The fete in honor of the twenty-first anniversary of the marriage of King Humbert and Queen Margherita are being continued to-day. As to-day is the actual anniversary of the marriage, the festivities are at their height. The weather is most favorable and the bright sunshine adds to the brilliancy of the spectacle.

The public offices and schools throughout the country are closed, the streets are lavishly bedecked and immense crowds throng the vicinity of the quinal. King Humbert and

Queen Margherita heard mass to-day in their private chapel. Their majesties received telegrams of congratulation from the Prince of Wales and from Queen Victoria and all the other sovereigns of Europe.

The German Emperor and Empress drove to the church of San Pietro in Montorio, erected in the year 1500 for Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain on the spot where St. Peter is said to have suffered martyrdom. They returned to the quinal by the fashionable and well-shaded drive called the Pincio, and were cheered all along the route, going and coming, by enthusiastic crowds.

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BIG COFFEE BROKERS FAIL.

Bar & Co. of New York Crushed by the Recent Fall in Prices.

New York, April 20.—The announcement of the failure of Thomas M. Bar & Co. of 107 Front Street, coffee brokers, was made on the coffee exchange shortly after noon yesterday.

Bar & Co. acted as brokers for George Katenbach, the big European plunger, whose "corner" in coffee collapsed a few days ago. The coffee trade generally is suffering from the big drop of over 200 points, which has taken place within the last three days.

The firm carries contracts to the extent of \$9,000 bags on the New York coffee exchange. It also carries cotton contracts on the cotton exchange.

The business was established by Thomas T. Bar, father of the head of the present firm, many years ago, but he retired several years ago to accept the presidency of the National Bank of Brooklyn, which he still holds.

He is now a special partner in the firm. Mr. Thomas M. Bar says the cause of his failure is that his call for money from European customers was not responded to. The failure has caused general demoralization in the coffee business. The liabilities of the firm are stated to be between \$275,000 and \$300,000.

INCREASED FOREIGN TRADE.

Interesting Statistics Regarding Commerce With Our Southern Neighbors.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—A study of the second annual report of the bureau of American Republics shows the following results in regard to the working of the reciprocity treaties with Brazil and Cuba.

The United States exports to Brazil in the year 1890, 1891 and 1892 respectively merchandise to the value of \$11,972,214; \$14,120,236, and \$14,291,873. In the same year the imports of merchandise from Brazil were \$59,318,750; \$84,320,355 and \$118,631,661 respectively, an increase within two years of over 100 per cent.

The exports to Cuba increased in round numbers from \$13,000,000 in 1890 to \$18,000,000 in 1891, and those to Porto Rico from \$2,300,000 to \$2,850,000. Cuba's exports to the United States in the three years in round numbers were \$54,000,000; \$52,000,000 and \$78,000,000 respectively, while those of Porto Rico to the United States decreased from \$4,000,000 in 1890 to \$3,250,000 in 1892.

FOR MANY MILLIONS.

An Australian Bank Fails for \$65,000,000.

LONDON, April 22.—The failure is announced of the Australian Joint-Stock Bank, with liabilities amounting to \$65,000,000. The deposits amount to nearly \$55,000,000.

The bank was incorporated by act of council in 1853. Its paid up capital was stated as £704,391, there being 78,556 shares issued and paid up to £9 a share. The reserve fund has been stated this year as £300,000, and the further liability of shareholders as £300,926. The bank has 200 branches in Australia. The failure was due to the refusal of the bank to honor its deposits. The news of the failure reached this city too late to affect the market.

BIG SCHOONER LOST.

The It. B. Hayes Goes Down in Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, April 22.—After a hard struggle for nearly thirty hours to save the boat, Capt. Tourney of the steamer A. P. Wright was compelled to abandon the schooner R. B. Hayes last night about thirty miles northeast of Chicago. The crew of the Hayes was taken off and the Wright turned back to this harbor, and came to an anchor under the breakwater at midnight.

There she lay until 4 o'clock, when the tug boat Trent responded to her signals and took of the crew of the Hayes. Later the Hayes foundered and is a complete loss.

MINISTER EGAN TO RESIGN.

He Decides Not to Await the Arrival of Mr. Porter, His Successor.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs: El Mercurio says that Minister Egan has decided to resign and will not await Mr. Porter's arrival to relieve him.

Doesn't Want to be Governor. DES MOINES, Iowa, April 22.—The Hon. L. S. Coffin, of Fort Dodge, who has been mentioned as a probable Republican candidate for Governor, says in a private letter received here that he could not and would not accept the nomination. He says he has work on his hands for railroad men that he would much prefer to follow and accomplish than to be Governor or President, and would rather work to prevent his nomination than to accomplish it. Since the adoption of his automatic railway safety appliances by Congress Mr. Coffin has been devoting himself to improving work among railway men, organizing what is known as the "White Button Brigade," which already has a membership of over ten thousand.

Hammack's Illness Slight.

HAMMACK, April 22.—Slight illness, which does not, however, cause the slightest anxiety, but is regarded as trifling and transient. On Wednesday night the indisposition prevented him from sleeping, but he was better yesterday and sat out of doors enjoying the sunshine. His appetite is hardly impaired and there is no expectation whatever of serious consequences.

Liberal Official Resigns.

BERLIN, April 21.—Many of the liberal state officials have resigned in consequence of the coup d'etat. The members of the municipal councils of Heidelberg and Posen have attempted to hold meetings in the town halls at those places, but they were elected by gendarmes, and radicals who formerly held the offices were installed.

Disorders in Venezuela.

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 22.—Grave disorders are reported from the San Cristoval district, in the State of Ta chaval. There is great discontent also in the entire Los Andes district, where many murders have been committed.

Although the general elections for members of congress have been held, it is not yet known how they resulted in the various States.

New York Hotel Sold.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The New York Hotel, an historic house, has been sold for \$1,300,000.



RUSSIAN TREATY RATIFIED.

Has Been Signed by the Czar and Copied Exchanged by Our Minister.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—A cable message received at the State Department says that the emperor of Russia has signed the extradition treaty between the United States and Russia, and that the ratification has been exchanged by the United States minister and the Russian foreign office.

National Academy of Science.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The National Academy of Science concluded its annual meeting yesterday with a most interesting public session. At the business meeting which preceded it the Draper gold medal was awarded to Prof. H. C. Vogel of Potsdam, Germany, for his original researches concerning the motion of the stars in the line of sight. Papers were read by Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, R. H. Chittenden, Alexander Graham Bell, Prof. S. P. Langley and Dr. Theodore Gill. The academy adjourned to meet again at Albany, N. Y., on Nov. 7.

Forty Years a Pastor.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Forty years ago yesterday Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church and last night the event was celebrated by the congregation. Congratulatory addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. William A. Bartlett, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church; Elder O. C. Wright, the only surviving male member of the church when Dr. Sunderland came to it, and others. Letters were read from Mrs. Cleveland, Bishop Potter of New York; Rev. Dr. Theodore F. Cuyler of New York; Rev. Dr. Talmadge and a host of others.

New Bank to Be Opened in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Application was made to the Controller of the Currency for authority to organize a new financial institution at Chicago with a capital of \$1,000,000 to be known as the Lumbermen's National Bank of Chicago. Those who signed the application comprise Messrs. J. I. Kopper, B. Singer, Morris P. Thomas, Henry Wells, A. A. MacLean and Moses Salomon.

PROTECTING THE SEALS.

Counsel Carter's Argument to Show that Pelagic Sealing Is Wrong.

PANAMA, April 22.—J. C. Carter, of counsel for the United States in the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration continued his argument to-day in behalf of American claims in Behring Sea. Mr. Carter criticized the weak points of the case presented in behalf of Great Britain. He admitted that the United States asked for a monopoly of the seas, but a monopoly, he argued, could only be enjoyed when artificial prices are induced.

In the present instance that was impossible. On the contrary, the United States encouraged sealing, and benefited to the same way as the law.

He proceeded to refute the British argument that the seals devoured British fish in the waters of British Columbia. The fish in those waters, Mr. Carter said, were the property of the world. Mr. Carter quoted from the joint report of the commissioners of Great Britain and the United States appointed to investigate the condition of seal life in the North Pacific Ocean to sustain his contention that pelagic sealing was wrong. The United States, Mr. Carter said, would tolerate the immemorial right of the Indians to pursue the seals for their personal sustenance, but not for commercial purposes.

MRS. HANCOCK'S FUNERAL.

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HE DANCES ON A WIRE

WONDERFUL FEATS OF CALEDO, THE WIRE-WALKER.

With High Boot-Heels and Spurs He Bounces About on the Tight Wire With Ease—Some of His Astonishing Performances.

THE ONE ESPECIALLY thing in his line seems to be most pleasing to the audiences in London just now is the remarkable performance of Caledo, the tight rope dancer. Tight rope and slack wire performers there are galore, and clever enough are there achievements, but of tight wire performers there are none save Caledo. Even on the tight rope and slack wire, which Caledo smiles at as well enough for amateurs, his feats are hardly duplicated. His wire is a mere thread, invisible when stationary, except from very near the stage, and wholly so even to Caledo, when vibrating, as it is most of the time. It is stretched tightly as a fiddle string some ten feet above the stage. On this he performs all the ordinary feats of the ordinary performer. Dressed in tights and carrying a balancing pole he walks backward and forward, dances, leaps, and turns somersaults. But all this is preliminary. Later he dons a military uniform and heavy riding boots, with high heels and immense spurs, does all the feats over again, and adds others that are simply astounding.

He marches across the wire with giant strides, bounding in the air three or four feet at a step. He jumps away up in the air, coming down first on one foot and then on the other. Then he makes prodigious leaps—seven, eight feet and more—into the air, and lands lightly with both feet on the wire. A peculiar thing is that as soon as he lands on the wire it stops dead, he stands as firmly and steadily on it as though poised on a granite pedestal. He makes a great bound, assisted by the spring of the wire six or seven feet

into the air and comes down sitting sideways on the wire. Then comes his greatest feat. Bounding up from the sitting posture still higher skyward, he tucks his knees up to his chest, and comes down with his feet firmly planted on the slender thread of wire easily and with more grace than many an acrobat land on a mattress. All this with clumsy, thick-soled, high-heeled, spurred riding boots on his feet. The boots have been investigated and found to be just the ordinary kind.

Caledo is a South American, born in Popayan, Colombia. He has spent all his life in the circus ring, and was an expert fancy rider and acrobat before he tried the tight wire. He practiced four hours a day for nine years before he could do his feats, and all the time folks said he would never succeed. After three years' practice he continually fell from the wire, and after five he could just walk and dance with a balancing pole. He does not know now how he preserves his balance, or manages to come down just where the wire is. He does so unconsciously. He says, and truly, he cannot see the wire. No one can, for it vibrates like a harp string. He says he sees with his feet. Just now he is making \$200

ONE OF HIS LEAPS.

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A TERRIBLE LEAP.

a week and a reputation that will be worth very much more soon—unless every one's expectations are realized and he breaks his neck.

Engraving of Columbus' Landing. Some shapers of Chicago have resurrected the old scheme of advertising Uncle Sam's stamps as fine steel engravings, and reports from rural New England show that they are finding plenty of victims. A man living in Spencer, Mass., saw an advertisement that on the receipt of \$1 an elegant engraving of the "Landing of Columbus" would be sent. He forwarded that amount and received in return one of the Columbian 2-cent stamps.

A Mexican Miser. The Mexican papers tell of a miser named Moncke, who recently died. His relatives were unwilling that his body should be interred, as he had tampered his will over his chest with some red pigment instead of using pen and ink. The court decreed that the remarkable "human document" should be copied and the representation duly attested in the presence of witnesses. This was done, and the court has pronounced it valid.

A LONE MANIKIN

Encounters a Drunken Man and Comes Out First Best.

There was a hapless case, and as they reeled along East Broadway in New York city one night singing something about "We—hic—six magnific—hic—cent bricks," the mild, diligent club swinger slid around a corner, and disappeared in the labyrinth of byways of the Seventh Ward. In time they arrived in front of Justice Luber's garage store in Grand Street, when Pete suggested to Jeff that he ask that big fellow with the cigar in his mouth what time it was.

Jeff did so, but the man's silence aggravated him, and he said: "You look—hic—like a—hic—gentleman—hic—but dam it don't—hic think yer a skink!"

The man deigned no reply. "Why in—hic—blazes don't yer say—hic—suthin'?" yer too—hic—proud!" calling to receive a reply, Jeff first all patience, and aimed a terrific blow at the offender, missed him, struck the corner of the show window with his head, dropped to the ground in a heap and succumbed to the influences of the occasion. Pete, who had been intently watching the flight of the houses, cars and ash boxes circling around him while he held fast to a telegraph



A DESPERATE TUGGLE WITH A TOBACCO SIGN.

post, thought Jeff had been knocked down. Taking a long breath and squaring his shoulders he rushed at the silent offender, but losing his balance he closed with him, he threw out his arms, and seizing him around the neck, fell to the sidewalk, grasping firmly the wooden Indian, for such it was, that lay on top of him.—Exchange.

MRS. ZERALDA WALLACE.

She Is a Confirmed Advocate of Temperance and Woman's Rights.

Although Mrs. Zeralda Wallace has always been a strong advocate of temperance principles she did not first understand as she did later how desirable it is that the temperance movement and woman's suffrage should go hand in hand. In 1875 she went before the State Legislature of Indiana bearing a petition signed by thousands of women asking for the enactment of a certain temperance measure. She had prepared her speech in the full belief that it was to be delivered to a well-bred gentleman, a man of a modest disclaimer of any wish to usurp man's "rightful place" in government or "to be mixed up in the issues of politics," and begged that the Assembly would consider the cause she presented as being especially a woman's cause, etc. It was easy to discern the spirit of the honorable body on that occasion. The women were received on sufferance, and Mrs. Wallace was impressed with a hitherto unknown feeling of humiliation because of her sex. As she concluded, a venerable townsman of hers, a Senator, a good, temperate and highly esteemed citizen arose and said, in effect, that representatives were not there to express their own convictions, but to represent their constituents; and his constituents wanted liquor license. Instantly the question flashed through her mind, "Why am not I one of this constituency which Marion County's representative must vote to please?" She for the first time recognized the power of the ballot, and realized the helplessness of disfranchised women. Not long after Mrs. Wallace avowed her belief in equal suffrage, and from that time on has labored for the removal of women's political disabilities. "It is a part of my religion," she is wont to say in reference to woman's suffrage. "No other words could better express the strength of her convictions and the depth of her devotion."

Beauregard's Sword. The sword of Gen. Beauregard bequeathed to Charleston is an unusually ornate saber, with a fine Damascus blade and an elaborate hilt wrought in gold. The scabbard, which is of gold, is very handsomely ornamented in low relief, and on it is engraved the inscription: "Urg. Gen. G. T. Beauregard, from the ladies of New Orleans, Mar. 1861." The sword was sent to Gen. Beauregard just after the fall of Fort Sumter, and was given to commemorate that event.

Room for Romance. A woman with two children, after dinner in a Texas restaurant, discovered that she had lost her pocketbook. The proprietor was in the act of having her arrested as a fraud when a man walked up and offered to pay the bill. Both looked at each other, though they were acquainted, but neither spoke. Once they had been man and wife but had been divorced about ten years ago.

Elephant Courage. An elephant gives, per 1/35, the best instance of disciplined courage to be seen in the animal world. They will submit, day after day, to have painful wounds dressed in obedience to their keeper, and meet danger in obedience to orders, though their intelligence is sufficient to understand the peril and is too great for a man to trick them into a belief that it is nonexistent. No animal will in danger more readily

Simultaneous Discoveries. G. Vallati, professor of mathematics in the University of Turin, Italy, has sent to Clark University an article just published by himself giving an elaborate geometrical formula for the detection of a right line. He had just received from H. I. Gillman of the University a copy of an article printed by him at the same time and treating the same question, although from a psychological standpoint. The remarkable thing is that these two investigators—one in Worcester, one in Turin; one from the psychological and the other from the mathematical standpoint—should have reached, in

dependently of each other, not only the same general conclusion, but the same set of mathematical formulae for expressing that conclusion. This is a striking illustration of a number of things, viz., of the close interdependence of very distinct departments of research, of the accuracy of a method which reaches identical results from such different data and of the fact that discoveries come when and where the time is ripe for them.

WORLD OF SCIENCE.

STORIES OF TRIUMPH OF GENIUS EVERYWHERE.

The Latest Invention in Instantaneous Picture-Making—A Wonderful Trick—Anecdotes and Incidents of the Industrial Field.

For Fifty Horses to Draw.

The biggest truck in the world stands in the middle of Market Street in front of No. 99, says the New York Record. It was completed at a cost of \$1,500 by J. A. Shepard & Son, for the trucking firm of William H. Smith's Sons No. 52 Corleair Street. "The massive blocks of marble for building purposes and the heavy machinery now in use, which have to be handled as a whole, forced the building of this truck," said Mr. Shepard. "There is the cable for the cable railway, which weighs in itself



FIVE HORSES CAN'T BUDGE IT.

sixty tons and has to be trucked through the street. Builders and architects are vying with each other as to who can place the largest piece of marble or granite in a building, with the result that the ordinary heavy trucks are incapable of handling their loads. Now this truck, called "Thunder" we call it—was of such large proportions that I couldn't build it in the shop and had to obtain a permit from the city to construct it in the middle of the street in front of my place.

The main beams are sixteen by fourteen inches in thickness, the tires are nine inches wide and one and one-half inches thick, and required a tire bending machine costing \$10,000 and the largest in the United States to bend the iron. It weighs two and one-half tons. The truck is forty feet long over all, nine feet wide, the wheels 3,000 pounds apiece, the hub is twenty-four inches in diameter and the nut six inches in diameter. The pole is six and a half inches thick, the axles the same and the entire vehicle weighs seven tons. It requires six horses to budge it. When it holds its maximum burden it will take from forty to fifty horses to draw it through the streets."

Professor Huxley and the Sea Serpent.

"The sea serpent once came in my way," says Prof. Huxley in the London Times. "But before I tell a story of what happened many years ago I may be permitted to remark that I have not the least objection to the existence of that retiring creature, which, like the classical maiden, always lurks at salices, but, unlike her, seems not to desire to be seen. There is no a priori reason that I know of why a snake-headed reptile, from fifty feet long and upward, should not disappear themselves in our seas as they did in those of the Cretaceous epoch, which, geologically speaking, is a mere yesterday."

"A gentleman who had been cruising on the west coast of Scotland sent me an account of an apparition of the monster, backed by the lengthy deposition of a companion, a person of proved intelligence and competency in some departments of scientific work. I read this document attentively, and when I came to the end of it I was almost convinced. Unfortunately there was a second deposition, supposed and intended to be contradictory, from one of the yacht's crew, a quartermaster, I think. From this, however, it appeared to be beyond doubt that the circumstances under which the first deposition saw the apparition were such as to make it impossible that he could have properly assured himself of the facts to which he testified. He had done what we are all tempted to do—mixed up observations and conclusions from them, as if they rested on the same foundation. I pointed out the state of the case to my correspondent, and from that day to this I have heard no more of that particular sea serpent."

An Anecdote of Faraday.

Among the many anecdotes of Michael Faraday, the great scientist, is one which was printed originally in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society" in connection with other biographical facts chiefly derived from that eminent man's correspondence and note books. It appears that he and Sir Charles Lyell were sent as government commissioners to watch the inquest upon those who had died by the explosion in the Haswell colliery in 1834. Faraday cross-examined the witnesses very pertinently. Among other questions he asked how the rate of flow of air currents was measured. An inspector in reply took a pinch of gunpowder from a box, as if it were snuff, and let it fall through the flame of a candle. His companion, with a watch, noted the time the smoke took to travel a certain distance.

The method satisfied Faraday, but he remarked upon the careless handling of the powder, and asked where it was kept.

"In a bag, tied," was the reply.

"Yes, but where do you keep the bag?"

"You are sitting on it," answered the inspector carelessly.

The well-meaning people, not being overstocked with chairs, had given the commissioner their best substitute for a cushion. Faraday's agility in vacating this seat of honor may be imagined.

dependently of each other, not only the same general conclusion, but the same set of mathematical formulae for expressing that conclusion. This is a striking illustration of a number of things, viz., of the close interdependence of very distinct departments of research, of the accuracy of a method which reaches identical results from such different data and of the fact that discoveries come when and where the time is ripe for them.

Paleolithic Man in America.

In a leading article in Science W. H. Holmes, of the Smithsonian Institution, discusses the theory of a paleolithic man in Eastern America. He concludes that if there ever was such a man, or an ice age man, on the Eastern side of the continent the evidence so far collected in support of the proposition is so unsatisfactory and in such a state of utter chaos that the investigation practically must begin anew. That it will so begin is rendered certain by the fact that geologists are now showing a decided disposition to take up that part of the work naturally belonging to them, and that primitive forms of art in stone are now for the first time receiving the critical attention necessary to make them available in a scientific discussion.

Fraternizing with Prof. Von Braun.

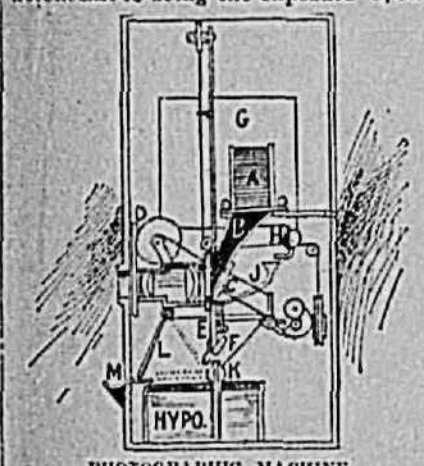
Professor Von Braun, the distinguished astronomer of Munich, celebrated recently the fiftieth anniversary of the day on which the degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him, and several Harvard professors sent him a congratulatory cablegram on the occasion. The message was in Latin and contained references to "salutem plenius possit," which indicates that the learned professor's health was drunk "without healtips" by his friends in Cambridge, among whom there are several skilled in the pleasing academic art of draining full goblets.

Longevity of Scientific Men.

The scientific man is very frequently represented to us as an individual of mean physique, but the figures recently quoted by Lord Kelvin at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society show in the most unmistakable manner that the pursuit of science is by no means unfavorable to the prolongation of life. It appears that of the thirty fellows deceased during the past year the average age was over 71. Only two died before the age of 60, while two others reached the age of 90.

Automatic Photography.

Of all the many uses to which the automatic selling machine has been put, that of taking photographs seems the most remarkable. And yet this is what is being done now in several public places in New York and Brooklyn by means of a nickel-in-the-slot photograph machine recently patented. The operation, so far as relates to the exposure, development and fixing of the picture, is entirely automatic, and the little picture which the machine throws out, after a momentary washing, appears to be a marked success over previous efforts in this direction, as judged by the excellence of the work and the rapidity with which it is effected. The manufacture of these machines is now being carried on in a practical way. The mechanism of the apparatus, as shown in the illustration, is enclosed in a case suspended by a cord in an open frame, a weight on the other end of the cord forming a counterbalance, so that the case may be readily moved up and down by the attendant to bring the exposure open-



PHOTOGRAPHIC MACHINE.

ing to the proper height for the picture to be taken. Below the exposure opening, in the front of the case, is a delivery tray on which the finished pictures are thrown out, and at one of the upper corners is a slot for the reception of the coin. The time required to take a picture is forty-five seconds, and the time of exposure is six or seven seconds, the lifting of the shutter and its dropping being plainly perceptible to the sitters. In this short period the plate is taken from the plate holder and held in position before the lens tube, then dropped into a developing tank, where the picture is brought out by the application of the developer, from thence being passed to a fixing bath and finally pushed out upon a receiving tray, where an attendant gives it a momentary washing. The construction of the machine is such that all the movements are simple, easy and positive, and there is little liability of the parts getting out of order. The plate magazine will hold 240 plates, and when emptied it may be refilled in three minutes.

Disadvantages of Being a Woman.

So much is said and written of the glorious progress of women, the victories gained, the privileges and prerogatives acquired, that it is forgotten sometimes under what disadvantages women still labor. In the higher institutions of learning in this country and abroad women by no means enjoy equal privileges with men. The facilities for medical studies are still far from equal or adequate. Particularly in experimental study and practice in the hospitals women have few and unsatisfactory opportunities. Law schools are rarely open to them, and in many States women cannot be admitted to the bar. Only two of the orthodox denominations allow women to preach with the sanction of the church, and the great body of Methodists refuse to the women of their denomination a voice in these councils. Above all, in nearly all professions and callings, women receive smaller salaries and inspire less confidence in their ability than the men in the same lines of work.

Panel effects are introduced in new skirts, and are usually of a contrasting material for eels are heavily embroidered.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR.

A Man of Genius, and Who Was Full of Voltairean Humor.

I first saw the elder Bennett one bleak, snowy night toward the close of Lincoln's presidency, says John Russell Young in Lippincott's. A guest with my ever hospitable and gentle friend, Mr. Haskin, at his Fordham residence, nothing remained after dinner but that we should speed over the snow with tinkling sleigh bells to the Bennett home on the Hudson. If my imagination had gone into darkened fancies over the idea, Bennett, the man as I saw him drove them away. Hair white and clustering, a smooth face, soon to have the comfort of a beard; rather above the middle size; prominent aquiline nose, a long, narrow head, with abundant development in perceptive faculties; a keen, piercing eye which threw arrowy glances, bantering rather than hearty laughter; a firm, masterful jaw; talk in a broad, Scottish accent, which he seemed to nurse with a relish. His speech had the piquant, saucy colloquialisms which stamped his individuality on the Herald. His manner, stately, courteous, was that of a high-bred gentleman of unique intelligence giving opinions as if they were aphorisms, like one given to have his own way. Whatever he may have seemed in the columns of his journal, the man as he welcomed me was wreathed in courtesy and good will.

I was to see Bennett on many occasions between this winter's night encounter in 1864 and our last meeting in May 1872, a month before he died. You felt in his company the impression of a man of genius; humor, apt to run into mockery, until it seemed almost as if it were the spirit of Voltaire breathing through him. His mind teemed with ideas, which streamed into his talk—saucy phrases, invectives, nicknames, keen bits of narrative, surcharged with a cynical pessimism, which remained, one might fancy, as a legacy of early days of disappointment and trial. For this man had fought the world—had fought it down! The world would not come in his need, and now he reigned apart, looking down upon it with scorn. Bennett admired Andrew Jackson, and next to Jackson his admiration was Grant. He was the first of the great editors to recognize Grant. He felt the affinity of the general's Scottish blood or the attraction of his Scottish tenacity of character. The editor had an eye for results, and the campaigns of Grant were ripe in results. Bennett did not have a cheerful view of the war; he could see no outlook but irretrievable bankruptcy, against which, he said with a smile, he had provided by keeping a special deposit of gold in the Chemical bank. When the bottom fell out he would have swimming gear of his own, and substance likewise, and not go down in a sea of paper currency and inflation.

GIRLS DON'T ALWAYS KNOW.

They Sometimes Reject the Most Brilliant and Best of Suitors.

Rejected lovers may find consolation from the knowledge that some of the cleverest and handsomest men have been refused, and that they have nevertheless managed to live on and win fame and fortune, says the Brandon Bucksaw. Shakespeare is generally credited with considerable knowledge of humanity and its ways, and he describes Romeo, the prince of lovers, as being rejected by fair Rosalind only just before Juliet fell in love with him.

A certain John Scott once proposed to a Miss Allgood. While smarting from her disdain he happened to enter a village church during divine service, and there for the first time he saw the pretty Miss Surtees. He wooed her and, as the father would have nothing to say to him, he induced her to elope, and this though three wealthy suitors were already at her feet. John Scott lived to be the earl of Eldon and the lord high chancellor, and never regretted that day Miss Allgood rejected him.

Byron was refused several times. He proposed to Miss Millbank, a great heiress, and was rejected, though the lady expressed a wish to correspond with him. He then proposed to another lady, and his suit was rejected, too. Nothing daunted, he renewed his proposal to Miss Millbank, and this time received a very flattering acceptance. They lived together, however, very unhappily.

One of the most persistent suitors who ever proposed and was rejected was the eccentric Cruden, compiler of the concordance to the bible. Miss Abney, who had inherited a large fortune, was the subject of his attentions. For months and months he pestered her with calls and letters. When she left home he had papers printed, which he distributed in various places of worship, asking the congregation to pray for his safe return, and when she returned home he issued orders asking the worshippers to return thanks. Miss Abney never became Mrs. Cruden.

BLUFF AND BANTER.

"Poor Jimmie!" he's housekeeping and he tells me he has an awful time with his cook. "Why doesn't he discharge her?" "Can't; you see he married her."

Ethel—Isn't it too bad about the murderer to whom we have been carrying flowers? (Grace)—Why, what has happened to him? Ethel—Haven't you heard? He's been acquitted.

Customer—This overcoat you sold me last fall is worn so thin I can almost see through it. Dealer—Yaw. Does our patent sanitary overcoat. Ven you lead it off in der spring, you won't catch cold."

"Yes, sir," said the young man, "I want to work for the government." "Of!" said the congressman, his face brightening. "I didn't get things right at first. I thought you wanted an office."

RARE CHANCE TO BUY PIANOS.

Chickering-Chase Bros. Co., 219, 221, Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Offer Special Bargains.

The Chickering-Chase Bros. Co. have a large number of fine instruments, consisting of old styles, second hand and rented pianos, and a number of medium grade pianos, the agency for which they have discontinued. All of these pianos will be sold at prices which will astonish buyers and among these instruments are squares, at forty dollars; upright pianos, at \$125; Grand, at \$250, and new pianos of discontinued agencies for \$190. The Chickering-Chase Bros. Co. is one of the largest and best known piano houses in the world, and their name is a guaranty in itself, that any instrument bought of them will be found to be exactly as represented. The prices quoted above cannot be duplicated, and intending purchasers will do well to profit by the opportunity offered.

ALL IN THE FAMILY.

A 17-year-old Bellows Falls, Vt., girl recently placed an advertisement in the papers for a husband, and in a day or two she had received thirty-five proposals.

In West Virginia the new married woman's law makes a married woman having property more of a man than she was under the former law, and in some respects more of a man than her husband.

Eighty years ago in Edinburgh it was the custom for a man to walk through the town every day at noon bearing a large shin-bone of beef. His cry was, "Three stirs and a wallop for a bawbee." All the housewives had their vegetables steaming for the family soup, and gladly paid their bawbees for the privilege of three stirs with the bone, which was supposed to flavor the stew.

In Eastern Vermont is a tombstone sacred to the memory of a certain Mrs. Hinekey. A few months later, according to the testimony of the stones, her little girl followed her to the well-known bourn—that forbids the return of travelers, and the doubly-bereaved husband and father thus apostrophizes his daughter:

Go to sleep with ma, Almley it. Soon ye will come and sleep with three. Apparently Deacon Hinekey saw reason to change his plans, for in his modest inclosure are monumental tablets sacred to the memory of his three subsequent wives.

A tax of ten francs a year is to be levied on pianos in France, those used by professional players being exempted. The measure imposing the tax passed the chamber by a vote of 307 to 113.

Parliament is not over-particular about Sunday observance when it suits its purpose to be otherwise. The house of commons has met on Sunday eleven times, on various occasions when urgency demanded it. The first time was in the reign of Edward III., the last at the death of George II.

No Cure No Pay. DR. KEAN. THE KEMIST SPECIAL PHYSICIAN. 120 South Clark St., Chicago.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the Best in the World. See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper. Take no Substitute, but insist on wearing W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

Rupture, Rectal, Chronic, AND Nervous Diseases. The Columbian Sanitarium. Schiller Theatre Bldg., Chicago. 103-105 Randolph St. Occupying entire Third Floor. Rupture cured without knife, pain or inconvenience. Rectal diseases cured by the best modern methods. Skins—Therapeutic for all chronic and Nervous Diseases of Women. A full and complete description of our treatment is given in our circular, which is sent free of charge to all who request it. Correspondence solicited. Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. All languages spoken.

Patents

Information and free Handbook write to JOHN A. CO., 30 Broadway, New York. Send stamp for descriptive circular. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by action given free of charge in the Scientific American. Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Should be in every household. No Italian patent should be without it. Address JOHN A. CO., 30 Broadway, New York.

THE ANTIOCH NEWS
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 1, 1887
TOTALLY RESTRUCTURED BY FIRE, MARCH 30, 1901
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J. J. BURKE, Pub.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
From the Press of The Antioch News.

Where the P. O. address of a subscriber has been changed and if no notice of the same is received at this office we will in no manner be responsible for the safe delivery of their paper until they have enabled us to make the proper corrections on our books by furnishing their change of address.

Subscribers who for any reason fail to receive their paper regularly should at once communicate the fact to this office, giving in addition to their name their P. O. address in full.

Notice to Our Advertisers.

All copy for changes in standing advertisements must reach this office not later than Tuesday evening, otherwise we cannot make the changes required. This applies to all advertisements except ads. in local column, and is in accordance with all our advertising contracts. Our patrons should govern themselves accordingly.

NOTICE TO OUR ADVERTISERS.

As we wish to devote our entire time to news items, up to the hour of going to press on Wednesday, hereafter all changes required to be made on that day, in standing advertisements, in display type, will be charged for at the rate of 15 cents per double column inch, for the space occupied. Reading notices, 15 cents per single column inch. All other day changes are made free of cost. J. J. BURKE, Publisher. Antioch, March 1st, 1903.

Two brave Erie women rendered good service in fighting a couple of house-breakers. One woman helped her husband to hold one of the intruders, while the second woman chased the rascal's pal from the house. The captured thief was then handed over to the police.

Here is another warning for smokers. A very influential citizen of Rockville, Conn., chased two ladies in their own yard and began to hug and kiss them very zealously. He was about to be shot when he pleaded that he had fits and kissed women when the seizure came on. His family physician certified that it was so, and said the fits resulted from excessive smoking.

NEIGHBORING NOTES.

Pen Pictures of Passing Events Prepared by Our Correspondents.

SALEM, WIS.

"Hank" Schriax isn't married yet.

The roads are in a very bad condition.

Jas. Turnock intends building a new barn.

Mr. Chas. Phillips went to Kenosha Monday.

The Sheep Shearers Association will meet at Salem Saturday.

County Supt. J. J. Kerwin visited several schools in this vicinity last week.

An Antioch stock buyer arrived in Salem Thursday with two ear loads of Iowa's new milch cows.

Captain Tuttle says he is sick a bed. Though the Captain is over eighty years old and his hair is whiter than snow he is still a boy with the rest of them.

Mr. Chas. Seaman, our station agent, and Dr. Bacon were aroused by some train men of the K. D. It seems the terrific wind had blown Frank Weidman, a brakeman, off a car. Both his legs were severed from his body. Dr. Bacon did all that could be done for the unfortunate man but he soon died.

The Wheatland correspondent for the Kenosha Blade got his "back up" recently about our criticism on his boast of having more saloons than any other town in the county. Now, upon the standard that he is proud of their saloons and of the fact that a small army of "little dachmen," as he calls them, once licked some fellows from Salem, he thinks his 6x4 township more important than Salem. A correspondent who judges the morality and consequence of two towns by such a standard "cuts his own throat." He says Salem is unimportant "little way station on the Rocky Mountain R.R." His boasted town has no R.R. and is like a wart on a man's nose, of but very little use. Salem ships annually a commodity which if spread over the township of Wheatland would bury that locality as Mt. Vesuvius buried Pompeii.

Waukegan Department.

IDA M. FENKELL, Manager,
517 GRAND AVENUE,
WAUKEGAN, - ILLINOIS.

Miss Fennell is authorized to receive Subscriptions, orders for advertising, or Job Printing, also to collect and receipt for same, until otherwise notified. J. J. BURKE, Pub.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

W. G. Rainey is in New York on business.

Mr. and Mrs. McLees spent Sunday in Warren.

H. C. Hutchinson spent the week in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

R. M. Pollock, of Millburn, was in this city Wednesday.

The movement to establish a new mile track has not been abandoned.

The storm of Wednesday night did considerable damage in this city.

It is reported that the Sugar Refinery will resume business June 1st.

Ida M. Fennell is soliciting advertisements for the Lake County Fair premium list.

The ordinance has been passed and Waukegan will soon have a water system.

Tuesday the Knights of Pythias Lodge will be instituted with about fifty members.

A new time table has gone into effect on the Northwestern R. R. Several changes have been made and several new trains secured.

Ex-Postmaster Moran spent Monday and Tuesday in this city. Waukegan people are always glad to see him.

The auction sale of J. J. Page's dry goods stock attracted considerable attention throughout the week and was well attended. If there is anything Waukegan people dote on it is an auction.

The schooner R. B. Hayes, owned by J. P. Minsky, was left to drift in the lake Thursday night after the crew had been taken off by the tug Bob Tweed. It is thought that the R. B. Hayes is foundered.

It is stated that a street railway will be built in South Waukegan in ninety days by C. A. Newcombe of Detroit, who is under bond to build the road. He is the gentleman who recently invested largely in South Waukegan property.

The Mortar Works were sold at the court house Tuesday afternoon. A gentleman from Chicago named Levison bought it for \$5,075. He had put the required amount of cash and the sale was declared off. Mr. Levison telephoned to Lis Chicago firm and received authority to sign a check. The property was again put up and the Land and Gravel Co. bid but Mr. Levison raised their bid to \$2,000. The property was declared sold to Mr. Levison but the Land and Gravel Co. objected to the sale, saying that Levison was the attorney for the assignees and they offered to deposit \$500 on their bid. Mr. Levison said he was there to protect the creditors. He gave a check for \$500 to be applied upon the purchase price provided the sale is confirmed in court. It is thought the sale will not be confirmed.

The City Council met Monday night and completed the year's business before gracefully retiring from office. At the close of the meeting Mayor Besley thanked the Council for their courtesy to him. It in turn thanked the Mayor for the same. The election returns were given Monday night by a special edition of the Register which were eagerly sought by our people and as the news boys cried the evening paper we were reminded of the great city of Chicago. The paper was issued within half an hour after the judges had made the election count and it was a happy thought of Mr. Dunn, the editor. As was predicted, Chas. A. Partridge was elected Mayor and everybody was pleased. He was serenaded at his home soon after being elected and responded in his usual feeling and witty manner. Harry Thacker is now city clerk in place of Thos. Carney. He will no doubt fill the office faithfully

and well as did his predecessor. D. L. Jones was re-elected city attorney; B. G. Blowney is city treasurer and Griffin, Finer, Knights, and Thompson are the aldermen.

It seems that a man known by the name of Lyman L. Lamb, of Akron, Ohio, has been negotiating for the purchase of 35 acres of land four miles south of Waukegan and was in the office of Attorney Jacob Newman in Chicago nearly every day for three weeks for that purpose.

Last Monday Newman and Lamb drew \$2,300 of Newman's money from H. Schaffer & Co.'s Bank. Mr. Newman's security being a draft for \$35,000 given him by Mr. Lamb, which has since been found to be a forgery. The money was placed in a valise brought to the bank by Lamb. Both men returned to Newman's office, Lamb carrying the valise containing the cash. Lamb's accomplice was on the look-out in a crowd exchanged the valise containing the money for one just like it containing waste paper. Lamb said he would go to dinner and gave Newman the valise. Lamb and Norton, Newman's law partner, were to go to Waukegan at three o'clock to purchase the O'Mahoney farm. Mr. Lamb did not return.

Aggravate the Crime.

The prisoner sat upon the edge of the iron cot, dejectedly staring at the stone floor. In front of him, near the grated door, stood his lawyer, plunged in thought. "The circumstantial evidence against me is strong," groaned the unfortunate man. The lawyer nodded. "They found me bending over the body—" He shuddered at the recollection. "—and they discovered in my dinner pail one of my wife's dumplings, which they believe to be a stone and the instrument which I used to commit the deed." The lawyer turned suddenly. "And can you not prove that it was not a stone, but a dumpling?" The prisoner threw himself wearily upon the couch. "Yes," he replied, in a hopeless apathetic way. "I can easily do that, but it would only aggravate the crime. To strike a man with a stone were bad enough, but with one of my wife dumplings—" He covered his face with his hands and writhed at the suggestion. —Detroit Tribune.

He Needed Warm Meals.

"You have a severe case of indigestion," said the physician to his new patient. "You should be very careful to eat only warm food, as it promotes the flow of gastric juice. Avoid ice cream and that sort of things. I am afraid you aren't sufficiently careful about taking hot meals. In the hurry of business people frequently devour cold lunches in the middle of the day. That's where they make a mistake. Try and avoid that indiscretion," he went on, "even if you have to neglect your office duties a little. May I inquire, sir, what your employment is?" "I'm a fire eater round at the Universal museum," was the reply. —N. Y. Herald.

Rev. Plunk Plunk on Friendship.

Dere's different kinds ob friendship in dis world, deah breddren; dere's de sleek fast kind an' de half an' half kind, an' so on, but de mos' prevalent is de variety dat's measured by de length an' width ob a bank bill, or de circumference ob a coin. —N. Y. Herald.

A Mean Remark.

"No, Mr. Timberweel," said Miss Elder, kindly but firmly, "I cannot marry you, but I'll be a —"

"Thanks, Miss Elder," interrupted the rejected one, spitefully; "but I have two grandmothers." —Harper's Bazar.

Gave Himself Away.

Mrs. Bloomer—How did the detectives happen to suspect him, disguised as he was in women's clothes?

Bloomer—He passed a milliner's store without looking in. —Brooklyn Life.

The Old, Old Subject.

"I overheard Maude and Tom talking in the moonlight last night."

"What were they talking about?"

"The weather. She didn't know whether she'd have him or not." —Judge.

From What She Said.

Wool—Chapley went to propose to Miss Fitz and found her ill.

Van Pelt—What was the trouble?

Wool—Appearances indicated that she had gone into a decline. —Truth.

A Geyser Clock.

The most curious and unique clock in the United States, or in the world for that matter, was constructed by Amos Lane, of Amos, during the last summer. Lane's curious clock—which by the way, is all face, hands and lever—is attached to a geyser which shoots upward an immense column of hot water every thirty-eight seconds exactly. This spouting never varies a tenth of a second in its time. Therefore a clock properly harnessed to it cannot do other than keep correct time. The lever mentioned above in connection with the hands and face of the clock is so placed as to be fairly hit by the shooting column of water, and every time the lever is struck it moves the hands forward exactly thirty-eight seconds. Lane's only trouble was to properly divide these thirty-eight second strokes into hours. During the time he was employed in constructing his novelty it is said he often quietly wished that old Dame Nature had geared this particular geyser so as to spout every half minute exactly. —St. Louis Rembrand.

HARD TRAVELING.

The Limited Transportation Facilities of Northern China.

It is not to be expected that men should fully appreciate comforts to which they have always been accustomed. In America, for example, people get from one part of the country to another with so much ease and convenience that it all seems a matter of course. But if one undertakes a journey in China he is likely to set a new value upon carriages with springs and some other everyday mercies of a kindred sort.

In North China, according to an English missionary, you may perhaps have your choice of three methods of travel. You may, if you will, take your place in a springless Pekin cart, a kind of box or cage, with no seat. The passenger is obliged to squat on the floor cross-legged, or to sit with legs stretched out at right angles with his body, and as the cart jolts over great stones or through the deep ruts in the road, he is liable to be bruised black and blue.

If such a cart looks uninviting, you may conclude to try a mule-litter. This consists of an oblong box slung between two mules, which never keep step, and not infrequently quarrel, and the seating, unsteady motion is as bad as that of a ship in a heavy squall. Or, once more, you may prefer to ride a donkey with a backbone like a razor, and probably with no saddle, and a single rope for bridle.

As for travel in southern China, some of the tribulations of it may be gathered from what the same author says of his own experience as he approached a great city:

"The tide was out, and we had to wade ourselves of the buffalo-carts in order to reach the ferryboat. These carts are most rickety and unstable vehicles. You sit leaning forward on the broad rail to avoid a jerk backwards. A Chinese in a cart near the one I rode in, entranced by the sight of a foreigner, ineffectually turned to gaze, and in an instant he was on his back in the mud, and was greeted with a roar of laughter from his unfeeling compatriots."

HEROIC LIFEBOATMEN.

An Instance of Brave Courage and Determination.

The little fishing port of Peel, on the west coast of the Isle of Man, looks out on the Irish sea. A rocky headland, called Contrary head, juts out south of the harbor, while in front is a rugged island rock, on which stand the ruins of Peel castle. It is a perilous place for ships, and a splendid place for the display of the heroism of the Maxmen.

One afternoon in October, 1889, a Norwegian ship, in a fearful tempest, was drifting upon Contrary head. All Peel was down at the beach watching her. The lifeboat was got out, and there were so many volunteers that the harbor-master had no difficulty in selecting a crew.

The Norwegian had lost her masts, and the spars were floating around, so that she was dangerous to approach; but the lifeboat reached her.

"How many of you?" cried one of the coxswain to the Norwegian captain.

"Twenty-two."

The coxswain counted them as they hung on the ship's side, and said:

"I only see twenty-one; not a man shall leave the ship until you bring the odd one on deck."

The odd one, a disabled man, had been left below to his fate. He was brought up, and all were taken aboard the lifeboat and safely landed on the beach. The Norwegian government struck medals for the lifeboatmen, and sent them to the governor of the island for distribution.

A SMALL VOCABULARY WILL DO.

Four or Five Hundred Words Answer Ordinary Purposes.

It is astonishing how few words are really needed to transact the business of life and how often these are called into requisition. Some expert in such matters computes that with one thousand words an ordinary man can transact all the business of life, and of these he commonly uses only four or five hundred, reserving the remainder for extraordinary occasions when some idea out of the usual line of his thinking occurs to him, compelling an uncommon strain of his verbal resources. In just such emergencies the blessings of slang are manifest, one slang or cant word being made to do duty for a dozen.

When he wishes to convey the idea that the weather is extremely cold he says it is awfully cold; a few months later he discovers that it is awfully hot; at dinner his pie is awfully nice; the young lady on whom he called last evening is awfully pretty; and so on he goes, making one word answer the purpose of a whole vocabulary.

Snow Avalanches in the West.

One of the greatest, and, in some respects, most appalling dangers that threaten miners and mining camps in the mountains of the west and northwest at this season and on into the spring is from the tremendous avalanches of snow that sweep down the mountain sides, carrying away and burying everything in their path. The edge of a terrible snowslide near Kaslo, Wash., recently swept over the entrance to a mine, carried away all the buildings, blacksmith shops, sheds, storehouses and four or five hundred tons of ore, and two miners, who ran out from the mine opening to see what was the cause of the great roaring sounds. The men are buried under one hundred and fifty feet of snow and their bodies will not be recovered until late in the spring.

Where No Rain Ever Falls.

According to Belzoni, the hottest tract in the world is that between the first and second cataract of the Nile, owing to there being no rain whatever in that region. The natives inhabiting the country do not credit the phenomenon of water falling from above. For that reason all the monuments thereabouts are perfectly preserved regardless of their age. Buckingham found the chalk marks of the builders still perfect on the stones of a structure left unfinished four thousand years ago.

Entertaining the Stutcher.

Do you remember the Irishwoman who told her consumptive son to "Cough for the lady, Jimmy?" One of my nursemaids gave me a yarn to match that. Baby Bob had been ailing, fretful and wakeful for a few days, and it occurred to me that, perhaps, if his carriage was wheeled up and down the path the sunshine and sweet summer air might be the best anodynes for the poor little chap. Sure enough when I looked out at the end of half an hour Baby Bob was rosy and asleep, and my heart rejoiced. A little later the butcher's boy, coming in at the side gate, stopped to gossip with Kathleen. "A fine baby you have there," said he. "And if you think that when he's asleep, it's awake and laughing you should see him!" said she; and, to my horror, she bent to give the baby a brisk shake, crying joyfully: "Bobby, dear! Wake up and laugh for the butcher, Bobby!" —Boston Commonwealth.

Paper Gas Pipes.

One of the many uses to which paper is now put is that of making gas pipes. Manila paper is cut in strips equaling in width the length of the pipe to be made. These are passed through a vessel filled with melted asphalt and then wrapped firmly and uniformly round an iron core until the required thickness is attained. The pipe is then subjected to powerful pressure, after which the outside is strewn over with sand and the whole cooled in water. The core is then removed and the outside of the pipe coated with a waterproof composition. These pipes are claimed to be perfectly gas-tight and are said to be much cheaper than iron pipes. —Liverpool Mercury.

A Strong Affection.

Cabbage—I hear you have a deep affection for Miss Brodakers.

Hilow—I have. I love the ground she walks on.—Judge.

Gone to Rest.

On April 11th occurred the death of Mrs. Mary A. Vanduzer, widow of Walter H. Vanduzer. She died at her home in Antioch, Ill., at the advanced age of 75 years and 4 months. Mrs. Vanduzer was born in Warwick, New York, Dec. 25th, 1818, and was married and lived in that state until the year 1842, when she moved with her husband and two children to Bristol, Wis., remaining there until 1848, when they settled on their farm in Salem, Wis., where they lived over 40 years. After the death of her husband she removed to Antioch. She leaves a family of eight children, twenty-seven grandchildren and six great-grandchildren to mourn her loss. Although a great sufferer she bore it with patience and retained her mental faculties until the last. Thus passed away one of our first pioneers and one esteemed by all.

Card of Thanks.

To the friends and neighbors who assisted us during the sickness and death of our beloved mother, we desire to extend our heart-felt thanks; also to the members of the Antioch League and others for the beautiful flowers presented.

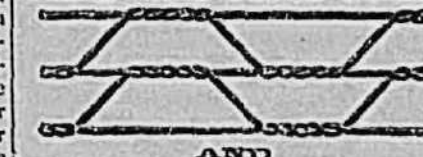
Miss Ella Vanduzer,
Sisters and Brother.

NOTICE.

The Liberty Cemetery Association will hold its annual meeting at the Liberty church, Salem, Wis., on Saturday April 20th 1903 at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing officers and transacting other business.

H. E. Robbins, Sec.

STEEL WIRE FENCE BOARD



STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE.

Manufactured Only by

DE KALB FENCE CO., - De Kalb, Ill.

-FOR SALE BY-

A. P. Ames, Antioch, Ill.

On and after May 1st,

A. E. Hatch's

PHOTO. GALLERY,

will be open every day except Sunday.

HERE TO STAY.

L. M. HAYNES,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,

BUILDING LINE

Has decided to remain in Antioch during this season and attend to anything in the

PROMPTLY AND IN A WORK-MAN-LIKE MANNER.

All I ask is an opportunity to figure on your work before you let your Contract, and will guarantee satisfaction in every particular.

L. M. HAYNES,

ANTIOCH, ILL.

THE NEWS OFFICE

is prepared to do all kinds of Job Printing.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICE!

-AT THE-

STAR MEAT MARKET.

OUR STOCK OF MEATS IS COMPLETE IN ALL LINES. —

Families and Hotels supplied at Reasonable Rates.

Orders by mail delivered same day as received. Cash paid for hides.

SIBLEY BROTHERS,

ANTIOCH, ILL.

The picket fence was tall and sharp,
The moon was cold and pale,
Her lover long ago had left
But thereby hangs a tale.

Oh, let the maid who means to wear
A ermine this season,
Get off the perch, just stop to think—
And listen unto reason.
Now what the dickens—excuse the slang—
Will be her awkward poses,
In overcoming obstacles
The coming fad discloses.

W. E. DENT.

Backward, turn backward, O, Time, in
your flight,
Make me a boy again just for May
night.

Let me arrange the tie-tac on the pane
And watch the old lady have spasms
again.

Give me the dead cat to hang to the
door—

The naughty boy's May-basket, just as
of yore;

Watch the old man from his easy chair
vaunt

And load up his musket with bird-shot
and salt.

—Minneapolis Journal.

Soon, soon shall come the balmy days,
Where countless terrors lurk—
When the howling over the butter plays,
And the brass band does its work.

—Cleveland Plaindealer.

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In addition to the numerous new and original premiums offered to subscribers, we propose to present them with 100 watches, specimen copies, containing full particulars will be sent free to any address.

THE ADVERTISER is the oldest newspaper in New York City. Its weekly edition is published in two sections and comes out every Tuesday and Friday—94 times during the year; has six to eight pages every issue, is well printed, has plenty of pictures, short stories, telegraphic news, financial and market reports, a woman's page and the ablest editorial published by any New York paper. It is a model home paper, with elevating and entertaining reading matter, devoid of sensational and objectionable advertisements. All for \$100 a year. Specimen copies and Premium Lists with full particulars of the attractive inducements for Agents, sent free on application to

THE ADVERTISER,

29 Park Row, N. Y.

Administratrix Notice.

Public notice is hereby given that the subscriber, Drucilla Ferris, Administratrix of the Estate of Charles H. Ferris deceased, will attend the County Court of Lake County at a term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Waukegan, in said County, on the first Monday of May next, 1903, when and where all persons having claims against said Estate are notified and requested to present the same to said Court for adjudication.

Drucilla Ferris,
Administratrix of said Estate.
Waukegan March 10th, 1903.

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A Text Book for Correspondents, Reporters, Editors and General Writers.

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117 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

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will be open every day except Sunday.

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CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,

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PROMPTLY AND IN A WORK-MAN-LIKE MANNER.

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L. M. HAYNES,

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SIBLEY BROTHERS,

ANTIOCH, ILL.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

Nepotism.

Washington, April 24.—The curse of nepotism, which President Cleveland so emphatically denounced recently, is widely prevalent at Washington. It honeycombs the entire system of the government here. In the departments, in the cabinet, in the very halls of Congress, it is rife—though neither more nor less so than when the Republicans were in power. There has never been a time when the evil was more general and undisguised. Presidents of the United States have rarely indulged in nepotism, any attempt on their part to adopt the practice giving rise to a disturbance. When John Adams appointed two of his relatives to office a howl of disapproval at once arose. A letter of his is still extant in which he replies to a cousin, Benjamin Adams: "You know it is impossible for me to appoint my own relatives without drawing forth a torrent of obloquy." Washington would never give an office to any member of his family. Another of the early Presidents said that it was the first duty of the chief executive to secure the confidence of the people, and their trust in him was impaired when he showed official favor to a relation.

Not So Particular of Late.

The latter-day Presidents have not been so particular. Andrew Johnson employed his own son as his private secretary, and President Hayes did likewise for a while. It will be remembered what a disturbance was created by General Grant appointing certain relatives of his to office while he was President. The severe attack made upon him in the Senate by Charles Sumner was largely devoted to criticism of these acts of nepotism. President Harrison appointed his brother United States Marshal for the State of Tennessee. Mr. Cleveland, when President before, made his cousin, Ben Folsom, consul at Sheffield England, and he still holds the place, Mr. Harrison having retained him, perhaps as a matter of courtesy.

Appointed Members of Their Family.
Among the less prominent officials nepotism is practiced to a much greater extent. Vice-President Stevenson has chosen as his private secretary his son, Louis G. Stevenson, who will draw \$2,400 per annum in that capacity for the next four years. At the very outset of the last administration, Mr. Blaine excited much adverse comment by appointing his son Walker, to be Solicitor of the Department of State. During the last Congress Speaker Crisp's son held the position of clerk at the Speaker's desk at \$2,200 a year. Nearly every member of the Senate who holds the chairmanship of a committee has secured the appointment of a son as clerk of that committee, and many Senators have other relatives on the pay roll of the Senate in one position or another. The same condition exists on the House side of the capital. The late Samuel J. Randall made himself remarkable by refusing to countenance the employment of any of his relatives in the service of the government. He positively declined appointments which were offered to him for his brother and son.

Jerry Simpson's Oratory.

Perhaps no member of Congress has improved more in oratory since entering upon the discharge of his duties than has the somewhat celebrated Jerry Simpson, of Kansas. When he first came here his style of speaking was anything but pleasing. His voice was thin, nasal and penetrating, and devoid of expressive inflection or emphasis. His grammar was bad, and his sentences were full of slang. He had no gesture that meant anything, and most of the time he spoke he bent forward in an awkward position. Gradually, however, there has come a marked change in his manner of speaking. Instead of the rasping voice of two years ago he speaks now in a not unmusical baritone, well modulated and under excellent control. He has learned the art of vocal climax, and brings to the

closing of an important sentence a good volume of tone. He carries himself erect and easy, and his gestures are those of a cultivated speaker. The slang of two years ago has disappeared to a great extent and there are only occasional lapses in grammar. If those slight blemishes were corrected Mr. Simpson's style and language would not suffer now by comparison in the House.

Weeding Out Inefficient Employees.

Secretary Carlisle, of the Treasury, is giving to the unclassified service of his department a thorough overhauling, and there have been a number of dismissals among those who are credited to the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia. These two States and the District have almost three-fourths of the offices in the department, and it is the intention of Mr. Carlisle to weed out the inefficient employees, and when appointments are made they will be made from the States whose full quota of appointments have not been allowed.

Fear an Investigation.

There is much concern among Government employees here at the prospective investigation of the various departments by their several heads and the dismissal of inefficient or useless employees. There has already been a reduction of force in several of the departments, and more dismissals will follow.

Highway Treasurer's Report.

Office of the Treasurer of Commissioners of Highways, Town of Antioch.
Statement by W. S. Rinear, Highway Treasurer of Township No. 46, Range 10, East of the 3rd P. M. in the County of Lake and State of Illinois, of the amount of public funds received and expended by him during the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March, 1893, showing the amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of said fiscal year, the amount of public funds received and from what sources received, the amount of public funds expended and for what purposes expended, during said fiscal year, ending as aforesaid.

The said W. S. Rinear being duly sworn, deposes and says that the following statement by him subscribed is true and correct. P. O. Address Antioch, Ill.

W. S. Rinear,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of April, 1893.
J. J. BURKE, Justice of the Peace.

FUNDS RECEIVED AND FROM WHAT SOURCES RECEIVED.

Amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year commencing the 30th day of March 1892..... \$1045.93
Aug. 3, '92, Received from Hygeia Mineral Springs Co. of Waukegan, for consent of Commissioners to lay pipe line through said town..... 500.00
Aug. 23, '92, received from James Jamieson Co. Treasurer, delinquent road and bridge tax..... 359.54
Sept. 17, '92, received from H. Miedendorf for tile furnished..... 9.90
Mar. 16, '93, received from C. E. VanPatten, town collector..... 1231.42
Mar. 16, '93, received from Herman Seitzlagh for old bridge, (Fox River)..... 20.00
Mar. 31, '93, total amount received from all sources to date is..... \$1665.79
Mar. 31, '93, total amount of public funds paid out to date is..... 2429.68
Leaving a balance due the town this 31st day of March, 1893 of..... \$737.11

Supervisor's Report.

Office of Township Supervisor, Town of Antioch.

Statement by George H. Kennedy Supervisor of Township No. 46, North, Range 10, E. of the 3rd P. M., in the County of Lake and State of Illinois, of the amount of public funds received and expended by him during the fiscal year ending on the 31 day of March 1893, showing the amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of said fiscal year, the amount of public funds received and from what sources received, the amount of public funds expended and for what purposes expended, during said fiscal year, ending as aforesaid. The said Geo. H. Kennedy being duly sworn, deposes and says that the following statement by him subscribed is true and correct. P. O. Address Hickory.

Geo. H. Kennedy,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of April, 1893.

J. J. BURKE, Justice of the Peace.

FUNDS RECEIVED AND FROM WHAT SOURCES RECEIVED.

Amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year commencing the twenty ninth day of March, 1892..... \$374.37
July 15, 1893, received from County Treasurer, delinquent..... 72.95
Jan. 4, 1893, received from C. E. VanPatten, Collector..... 310.53
Mar. 16, 1893, dog tax..... 110.74
Total amount received..... 868.59
Total amount paid out..... 689.60
March 31, '93, total amount on hand \$228.99
FUNDS EXPENDED AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES EXPENDED.
Sep. 6, 1892, O. Coon, Assessing, and one day reviewing..... 124.00

Sep. 6, 1892, W. S. Rinear, Com. of Highways..... 69.50
Sep. 6, 1892, J. L. Harden, Com. of Highways..... 58.50
Sep. 6, 1892, R. McDougall, Com. of Highways..... 31.00
Sep. 6, 1892, R. D. Emmons, Cananda Thistle Com..... 12.00
Sep. 6, 1892, H. Bock, Town Clerk..... 22.78
Sep. 6, 1892, J. J. Burke, one day auditing..... 1.50
Sep. 6, 1892, James Murrie, one day auditing..... 1.50

FUNDS AUDITED MARCH 31, 1893.

April, 1892, James Murrie, Election Board..... 3.00
April, 1892, George Olcott, Election Board..... 3.00
April, 1892, C. Coon, Election Board..... 3.00
April, 1892, W. Gray, Election Board..... 3.00
April, 1892, H. Bock Election Board..... 3.00
April, 1892, Geo. H. Kennedy, Election Board..... 3.00
April, 1892, J. J. Burke, publishing sheep killed..... 21.00
April, 1892, J. J. Burke, Justice and witness fees..... 2.00
April, 1892, Hugh Carney, for sheep killed..... 3.00
April, 1892, J. C. James for table and chairs..... 11.00
April, 1892, J. J. Burke, for publishing Supervisor's report..... 4.25
April, 1892, J. B. Story, for hall rent..... 25.00
March 31st, 1893, American Safe Co. for safe..... 70.20
March 31, 1893, J. J. Burke, publishing, ballots &c..... 4.00
March 31, 1893, Geo. H. Kennedy, Supervisor..... 8.68
March 31st, 1893, H. Bock, Town Clerk..... 16.25
March 31, 1893, J. L. Harden, Com. of Highways..... 37.00
March 31, 1893, W. S. Rinear, Com. of Highways..... 34.00
March 31, 1893, R. McDougall, Com. of Highways..... 28.50
March 31, 1893, Sherry Lumber Co. for coal..... .50
March 31, 1893, Williams Bros. for supplies..... 15.36
March 31, 1893, L. J. Simons, hall rent..... 7.00
March 31, 1893, Wilbur Lumber Co. for coal..... 2.72
March 31, F. W. Hatch, refunded tax..... .36
\$639.60.

Highway Treasurer's Report.

Office of Treasurer of Commissioner of Highways, Town of Avon.

Statement by Fred Hook, Highway Treasurer of Township No. 45, Range 10 E. of the 3rd P. M. in the County of Lake and State of Illinois, of the amount of public funds received and expended by him during the fiscal year, ending on the 28 day of March, 1893, showing the amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of said fiscal year, the amount of public funds received and from what sources received, the amount of public funds expended and for what purposes expended, during said fiscal year, ending as aforesaid.

The said Fred Hook being duly sworn, deposes and says that the following statement by him subscribed is true and correct. P. O. Address Fox Lake.

Fred Hook,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of April, 1893.

ENRIST R. MOORE, Justice of the Peace.

FUNDS RECEIVED AND FROM WHAT SOURCES RECEIVED.

Amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year commencing the 26 day of March, 1892..... 151.07
Aug. 6, received from Waukegan Hygeia Mineral Springs Co..... 500.00
Aug. 27, James Jamieson..... 154.49
Jan. 28, Wm. Smith, (old plank), Geo. Gilmore (Tp. Col.)..... 64.94
Grand Total..... 1442.00

FUNDS EXPENDED AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES EXPENDED.

Wilbur and Neville, lumber and tile..... \$242.55
J. S. Murrie, tile..... 26.55
Sherry Lumber Co., lumber and tile..... 21.36
Tools..... 68.13
Freight and express..... 4.55
Ballard and Bailey, building bridge..... 210.00
C. M. Read, hardware..... 3.66
Chas. P. Westerfield, surveying..... 35.00
Coon, publishing report..... 2.25
C. O. Rich, spile..... 10.00
Com. fees..... 25.82
Labor on highways..... 508.35
Grand Total..... 1,230.62
Total receipts..... 1,442.00
To balance..... \$221.38

ANTIOCH NEWS.

Legal Blanks,
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THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

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An intending visitor to the coming World's Fair at Chicago need have no fear as to the possibility of securing satisfactory accommodations, at reasonable rates, at either the many hotels or residences listed in a neat pamphlet entitled, "Homes for Visitors to the World's Fair," compiled at great expense and published by a trustworthy Chicago firm. This book contains a list of about 9,000 private families who will accommodate visitors in Chicago during the time of the fair, viz: May 1st to October 30; gives their names and addresses, and number of rooms each will have to spare. The book also gives a list of the hotels and their locations; has twelve full-page, large-scale maps, each representing a section of the city, so that with this information before him the intending visitor himself can, at leisure, select the quarter of the city in which he would prefer to stop, corresponding in advance with one or more families in that locality with regard to rates and the accommodations desired.

The Wisconsin Central Lines will in due time publish low excursion rates to Chicago and return for this occasion, while its double daily passenger train service, including through sleeping and dining cars to Chicago, will as usual be at the head of the list in every particular. To help you in fixing in advance upon your place of residence while attending the World's Fair, we have placed in the hands of our agent at your station copies of this work, which may be obtained at 50 cents per copy.

JAS. C. POND, G. P. & T. A.

PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

Miscellaneous Wants.

Advertisements under this head, 5 cents per line each insertion. Ordinarily, 7 words make a line.

Lost:—About two weeks ago, somewhere between Grass Lake, Antioch and Lake Villa, a large Buffalo Robe. Finder please notify or return to L. A. Hudlock, Grass Lake, Ill., and receive reward.

Seed Barley.

I have a quantity of choice seed barley on hand. Those desiring any of the above call on or address Chas. E. Hunt, Grass Lake, Ills.

Sewing Machine For Sale.

FOR SALE:—A new sewing machine, cheap, as the owner has no use for it. Enquire of Wm. Burke, Antioch, Ills.

Farm For Sale.

FOR SALE: A farm of 120 acres, in good state of cultivation, good buildings, within 1/2 mile of postoffice and two miles from depot. Enquire of Charles Caine, Fox Lake, Ills.

House and Lot For Sale.

FOR SALE:—A nine room house, built about four years, with good cellar, cistern and out buildings, in a good location in Antioch village. J. J. BURKE, Real-estate and Loans, Antioch, Ills.

Lake Property For Sale.

FOR SALE: A choice tract of two acres, heavily timbered. Within two miles of depot. Over 300 feet of fine lake front, good shore, suitable for hotel or club house. Price reasonable. Address THE NEWS, Antioch, Ills.

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Stamping Done Reasonably.

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G. A. Snow & Co.'s pamphlet, Information and Advice about Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc. may be obtained free at this office.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE: A Farm of 40 acres in the town of Salem, between Antioch and Wilmot. \$225 will buy it. A bargain for some one. For particulars call on or address, J. J. BURKE, Real-estate and Loans, Antioch, Ills.

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Agents to sell our choice and hardy Nursery stock. We have many new special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary. Write us at once for terms and secure choice of territory.

MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

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A fine location on Fox River for summer residence. 30 acres for sale low on easy terms, 5 miles from a depot. Enquire at News office.

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Suitable for a summer resort hotel or a colony of lake families. The finest in Lake County. Heavily timbered, fine bank, gravel lake bottom and shore, 2 miles from Antioch depot, on long time and very low price. Enquire at News office.

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Long Time, Monthly Payments.
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AND CIVIL ENGINEER.
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Pamphlets giving valuable information can be obtained free upon application to your nearest ticket agent, or J. S. C. Pond, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

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A BUGGY, CUTTER, THREE SPRING OR LUMBER WAGON, OR OTHER VEHICLE,
Cheaper than you can get them at any other place, also second-hand Buggies fitted up nearly as good as new, for sale, at low figures. WE DO REPAIRING at prices that will not rob you.

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Carriages, Cutters and Wagons, in the best style of the art and for little money. If you think this all a humbug, give us a trial and we will try and convince you that it is to your interest to patronize us.

H. R. Lavey.

BRISTOL, Oct. 15, 1891.

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J. B. Story & Son,

successors to MONTGOMERY & STORY,
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Summer Drinks,
FRUITS & VEGETABLES
IN THEIR SEASON.

J. B. STORY & SON,
ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

AT THE PIANO.

Many melodies seem to stir
In the potent harmony
That the slender hands allurement
Waken to respond to thee
When thy voice's magic sweetness,
Silver tones, in rapture ring,
And the spirit hosts of music
Swarm about the enchanted strings:
Well, for him, who, hushed by distance
Hears thy song, "beloved star!"
And can murmur back in answer:
"O'er of light, thou art so far!"
—N. V. Sun.

WITHOUT A POCKET.

Samuel Napples hastened up the broad Eastside thoroughfare, more conscious of the keen night mist and the penetrating mists than of the strong, the bustle, and the gaudy attirements for hapless rustics. All these were an old story for him, and so, indeed, was life—a dreary plot to the measure of a dirge. It is hard when one can make enough to-day to keep alive through to-morrow so as to make enough for the next day; but when twelve hours' incessant work in a great retail emporium results only in an increasing financial deficiency, despite the coarsest of food and the shinnest of clothing, then one does not wonder whether life is worth living—one knows.

Ah, well! worrying was a poor plaster for an aching back; at least sleep remained for him! Sammy thought of his dismal lodgings with longing, and quickened his steps. As he was crossing the avenue, he heard a feeble cry for help. There on the track in front of him was a quivering bundle of rags. Charging full upon it was a car, and to the right and left impatient trucks.

Sammy dashed forward and under. He raised the poor old creature and dragged her to the corner. He collected her basket and kerchief and stuff. From a remote corner of his pocket he snatched a shivering dime and pressed it in her palsied grasp. Then he hurried on, not heeding the blessing, nor the assurance that whatever thing he would wish for he should receive.

He thrust his hands into his trousers pockets and peered modestly up and down his room. "I wish," he continued, that every time I put my hand in my pocket I might pull out a ten-dollar greenback. Oh, wouldn't that be nice! Well, I'd rather smile."

But Sammy didn't smile. He stopped short. He stood agape. Surely nothing could be more empty than his pockets. Not even the jug; but surely he felt something. He slowly drew forth his hands and held them before the candle. He turned pale and livid and green and sank on the chair with the broken back—the other one lacked a seat—and well he might, for in each he had a fresh, crisp ten-dollar greenback! Twenty unexpected, unaccountable dollars to a penniless man, whose salary, as he termed it, "was six per," and only recently that! Sammy sat in a daze, trying the money and assuring himself of its substance. His wish truly returned to him, but only idly as an astounding coincidence to an incomprehensible event. Little by little light dawned. "She must have slipped them in my pocket when I raised her. Who would have supposed she was so rich? God bless her!" he faltered.

He bounded lightly down the stairs. He entered the dread sitting-room, and startled his awful mistress over her tea.

"I'll just settle that little account," he said.

The landlady caught the notes like a trained soprano. After a brief search in an old stocking she returned a small amount of change.

"Which I do say, Mr. Napples," she added, with a gratified air, "you was allus that honest! Won't you not by and take a drink?"

No. Samuel had an important engagement. He remembered the buttered loaf and the parched jug. He hastened to his room and thence with the latter to the neighboring inn.

"A quart of Extra X, and just wrap up a cut of that ham and a bit of cheese, will you?" he said grandiloquently as he fished in his pocket for a coin.

The proprietor recognized the air and approved of it, as he saw what Samuel extended.

"A tender, eh?" he replied. "Just let it go until the next time, Mr. Napples. I can't break that very well."

And Sammy, once more dumb-founded, folded the greenback in his grasp, picked up his parcels, and departed to his room.

He placed the brown jug on the table and slapped his brow. "That's it," he chuckled. "She must have slipped in three!—I of two."

Events had been too hurried for Samuel. He couldn't as yet comprehend. He realized that he had an uncomfortable store of wealth, but when or how he didn't know, nor did he much care, since it seemed first to get him into trouble and then to disappear. How unsettled he felt, how lonely, how sad! Where should he go, what should he do with himself; for who cared to be bothered with him? His thoughts turned to the cruel Kate. Perhaps she would relent and be glad to see him. Perhaps she might explain the unexplainable! Might not some little gift propitiate her? Why, of course; and didn't he have money in his very grasp?

"I'll keep it there," he murmured, with a touch of shrewdness, "and then I'll have no trouble with those confounded pockets."

But what should he get? Ah! he recollected the pin of forget-me-nots. The very thing, and only \$7.50. Lightened by hope, he hastened to the jeweler's and obtained the coveted keepsake, which he buttoned

lightly in his inside pocket close to his ardent heart. Then away for a four-mile stroll to the home of his beloved. Why should he not walk? The day was young; he was a man of leisure. He looked at the gliding horse car and shuddered slightly. Yes, assuredly, he would walk; the exercise would be beneficial.

He arrived. Alas! how quickly were his fond hopes extinguished. His bonny Kate received him coldly, and in the presence of her mother, the Widow Quigley. Their eyebrows mutually expressed interrogation.

"I've come," Sammy stammered, "to ask your forgiveness, and let bygones be bygones, and please you accept this trifling gift!—I think it quite appropriate."

All in a quiver of expectancy he unbuttoned his coat and made his offering. Alas, and alas! Kate screamed and fainted. The widow screamed and advanced with menacing fingers.

"O, you wretch! you villain!" she cried. "Do you dare to proffer money to my child? Do you think you can insult two defenseless females with impunity? Ugh, you wretch! I could scratch your nasty little eyes out."

Sammy looked and saw. "Oh, Lord!" he ejaculated, as he tore the offending greenback into bits and dashed from the house without his hat.

How he ever got to his lodgings he never knew. A confused remembrance remained of a race through the streets of startled wayfarers, of expostulating policemen, of following crowds, of an angry landlady, and of her dreadful whisper to the scullion: "He's drunk. How disgraceful!" But he gained his poor asylum, where he might at least be alone and bid; and he threw himself on the bed and buried his head as well as possible in the pillow-like unconsciousness of despair.

When he awoke he was refreshed—his mind was clear. He recalled the old woman's parting assurance that whatever he would wish for, that thing should be received. He recalled his wish that every time he put his hand in his pocket he might draw out a ten-dollar greenback. Evidently, then, the beldam must have possessed supernatural powers; evidently, then, her words had been true. Well, heretofore he had struggled against the disadvantages of the gift, now he would try its virtues. Truly he could not continue to pay for whatever he purchased with ten-dollar bills and put the change back in his pockets. Already they bulged with articles he could not withdraw. But might he not open a bank account; might he not always give checks? "Some one did!" Come, now, he would arrange a deposit for the morrow which should open their eyes—from the supercilious cashier to the scoffing messenger. Samuel spent that evening in pulling fresh, crisp, ten-dollar notes from his pockets, and only dozed when his hand grew quite sore and his trousers began to fray.

The next morning he went to the bank, where he was known through his late employer's dealings, and, to the bewilderment of the teller, opened a personal account by depositing 2,000 ten-dollar greenbacks.

"Let me congratulate you, sir," said that functionary, having in mind a lucky lottery ticket.

"Don't mention it," replied Sammy, as he placed the checkbook in his inside pocket. He turned away, stopped, and then stepped back again.

"I beg pardon," he exclaimed, "but I shall have to trouble you for another checkbook. I find I shall have use for it," and this obtaining and holding in his hand, he went on his way rejoicing.

Well, well, this was something like! In the evening he bought more ham and cheese and ale, and gave a check for the amount of his account, i. e., thirty-four cents, nor did he much care, because his inadvertence, he lost the viands through thrusting them in his pocket. No, no; he had important financial matters to engross his attention, let him smart and cloth fray and be hanged to them.

Bright and early the following morning he was again at the bank. How really frightened the teller seemed to be to see him. He accepted the deposit, of course, but how slowly he counted it over, and how minutely he examined each bill!

While this operation was in process Sammy felt a hand on his shoulder, and a very respectable man in citizen's dress, but with an awe-inspiring badge on his vest, said: "Follow me, sir." The stranger led him into an inner room, and there were two portly old gentlemen who eyed him almost as the teller had, but more curiously and with less fear, and then Sammy learned that one was the president of the bank and the other a high government official, while the man at his elbow was a detective. The saints preserve him, what was going to happen?

"I have made some little inquiry about you, Mr. Napples," began the president, "and from all I can learn you seem to be an honest, industrious young man. True, you left your employer's service under rather suspicious circumstances."

"I have his watch in my pocket," blurted Sammy. "See, here it is," and he pulled out a crisp, new ten-dollar note.

"Ah! that's it," replied the president eagerly. "We don't care about the trumpery watch, but where do you get all this money?"

"Why, is—is it counterfeited?"

"No," admitted the high government official. "We can't deny it's genuineness, but there has been some irregularity in its issuance, and—"

"I get it from my pockets!"

"No frivolity, sir."

"Don't you believe me? Look here, and here, and here."

"For the Lord's sake, stop! You'll bankrupt the government!"

Then Samuel told his story, and the two old gentlemen listened with open-eyed wonder, and the detective with a smile which said: "Here's a pretty go." And when he had finished, they consulted and then the bank president, quite affably too, asked if he would take off that suit of clothes. And Sammy replied, certainly, he didn't mind except for the sake of modesty.

They emptied the pockets and found the watch, the pin, the ham and cheese, the check-book, a handful of change, and sundry handkerchiefs and things, but no fresh, crisp bills. But when Sammy came to their assistance they believed.

And this finally was the agreement into which they all entered under pledge of most strict secrecy: Sammy was to receive from the government a very comfortable, annuity fund. And, on his part, he bound himself never to leave the city, to report at certain intervals to the high officials, and to wear only such clothes as the detectives furnished him. And it was expressly stipulated that such clothing should be without pockets.

This contract has been faithfully carried out. The bonny Kate relocated, and bestowed her bonnet on her faithful lover. They are prosperous, contented, happy, and Sammy is universally respected as a man of substance, though of somewhat eccentric habits.

And so, the moral is—but perhaps it's best for each one to frame the "five fabulae deest," and then there can be no doubt of the correctness of the demonstration. —New York Times.

CHINESE DRAGONS.

The Deities of Wind and of Water Play a Most Conspicuous Part.

Dragons and dragon influences play a most important part in the life of the Chinaman—everything, good or bad, is attributed to the influence or direct connivance of these mythical monsters. If a flood inundates a district, or a strong wind uproots the orchards and tears up the tea plantations, the figure dragons of these elements are made to pay the penalty; this in a very curious way. Every city of importance has its pagoda designed especially for propitiating these monsters. Sometimes they are separate affairs, but are usually a sort of combined institution, generally nine stories high, and known to old and young as "The Pagoda of the Dragon of Wind and Water." In case there are two pagodas in the city, one for the "Dragon of the Wind" and the other for the "Dragon of Water," corresponding figures of the dragons named are placed on top of the building; but if the institution be one combined against the elements, figures of the "Wind Dragon" are exposed on the balcony of the seventh story, the flattened water dragon, usually of hammered brass, being placed on a pivot on the roof. If the country should be flooded while the "Water Dragon" is on guard and in good condition, his allowance of food, which is regularly placed before him on five days, is entirely cut off, and the middle front tooth of the lower jaw is pulled down from the brass gums. Should there be a repetition of the flood, the dragon is dethroned forever and a more watchful figure substituted.

With the "Wind Dragon" it is different. The tempest that is severe enough to arouse the ire of the populace usually unceremoniously precipitates the sacred figure to the pavement below, where grave-faced mandarins give it an unmerciful flogging. Travelers in the almond-eyed kingdom say that all the "Water Dragons" of the great Yellow River basin were destroyed (some made into gods and others melted up and run into molds as pills to be used as an antidote for the chills) soon after the great flood of 1859.

In this connection it is curious to note the fact that many of the sea islands have similar superstitions. The natives of the Solomon Islands think that hurricanes are caused by the flapping of the wings of some monster invisible bird, and the early Ceylonese believed that thunder was caused by the bellowing of the great "Air Whale."

The Feast of St. Barbara.

The feast of St. Barbara, like that of St. Martin, is a soldiers' feast in Italy. The heroic girl, if we may believe an old story of the tenth century, was an angel of beauty and virtue, born in a fortress where her father, Dioscoro, was the governor, and also adde-de-camp to the emperor, Maximilian. St. Barbara first saw the light in Italy, in her father's beautiful villa near Scandriglia, a gift from the emperor to his general, rich with mineral waters, marvelous plants, statues, etc., where she passed the first few years of her life and where she became a convert to the Christian religion. The beautiful girl was hunted to death, taken prisoner, her breasts were cut off, and thus exposed to brutal soldiers, who took possession of her, fastened her to a stake, covered her with quicklime, and burned her to death; and this she suffered rather than renounce the religion she had embraced. This at least is the legend, and the artillery and the engineer regiments fete her as their patron, to whom they show much respect and gratitude, especially as they have half the day free and double pay.—London Society.

A Fervent Request.

"Noobody may be a parvency, but he knows what's right." "How does he show it?" "I heard him ask the other day for some demitasse in a small cup."—Harper's Bazar.

GERMANY AT CHICAGO.

PEN PICTURES OF THE DEAR FATHERLAND.

A Typical Teutonic Village With Castles and Town Hall—A Picture From the Middle Ages—Ancient Costumes and Weapons.

THE WORLD'S Fair in Chicago there will be many attractions, but it may be questioned if any one of them will have the power to evoke such deep admiration, such a tender recollection, and such profound patriotism as will be awakened by the model of an old time German village, with its picturesque buildings and many quaint surroundings. Here will be found a faithful picture of life in the Fatherland as it was many generations ago and as it is in many rural districts to-day, and, attached as they are to the traditions of the mother country, it need hardly be said that Germans of all classes and countries will find here countless objects of interest and will see nothing that will not remind them of their old home and of their forefathers. Others, too, besides Germans, cannot fail to be charmed with this historical object lesson, and, as a dullard or an idiot can pass through these charming old buildings without having his senses quickened by delightful sights and sounds and without feeling himself transmuted, as it were, from a citizen of the Nineteenth century into a burgher of those days when tournaments were in fashion and steam engines unknown.

Dr. Ulrich Zahn of Charlottenburg, a pupil of Virchow and a zealous scientist, seems to have been the first to think of exhibiting a German village at the World's Fair, and the direction of the work is now in his hands. Equally interested in the work are two prominent financial institutions—the German Bank of Berlin, the guiding spirit of which is Herr Siemens, and the National Bank, which is managed by Herr Magnus. Thanks to their efforts a responsible company with limited liability was formed, and to Herr Bernhard Drebnburg, Director of the German-American Trade and Company, and Herr Schmidt of Omaha, was assigned the task of making the "German Ethnological Exhibition" a success.

Their first work was to obtain sufficient space for the exhibition, and in this they soon succeeded, an area of 145,000 square feet being assigned to it. Their next work was to select an architect, and their choice fell on Herr Karl Hoffacker, one of the Presidents of the Society of Berlin Artists and a high authority on architecture and decorative paintings. The contract for erecting the buildings was awarded to a firm of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and it was expressly stipulated that all the wood-work used on the work should be cut and fashioned in Germany. The result will be seen that the work is not only of German but also of German material.

At the entrance to the village is a high square tower with a moatway, and over the arched portal is the inscription, "To the Golden Tankards." In the center of the village is a large pavilion, built in the form of a tent. To the right towers the castle and to the left extend halls dedicated to conviviality and refreshment. These halls are noted for their Upper Bavarian style of architecture, with its green woodwork and white plaster. In the covered hall a place of honor has been given to two charming female busts, modelled by the sculptor Brutt of Berlin. Adjacent to the halls are two music pavilions, so that enthusiastic Teutons can at the same time quench their thirst at the buffet and sink in the music of the great German composers.

But on to the castle, which is a real model stronghold, such as used to be built in old times on plains where they could be protected by water. The entrance tower is accessible by a bridge, the walls are of white plaster, the sloping roof, on both sides are covered moatways, one of which leads to the palace, while the other leads to a group of buildings, in which the steward spends the time roasting juicy airloins for the expected guests. Around the castle, which is a real model stronghold, such as used to be built in old times on plains where they could be protected by water. The entrance tower is accessible by a bridge, the walls are of white plaster, the sloping roof, on both sides are covered moatways, one of which leads to the palace, while the other leads to a group of buildings, in which the steward spends the time roasting juicy airloins for the expected guests.

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Black Forest Cottage.

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Arrangements Completed For the Fall Season of This Year—The Beer War Ended.

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The beer war is over. The attempt to create a diversion of trade by cutting the price in half has not proved a success, and no one regrets greatly the return to what are regarded as living rates. The enormous breweries in the South End did not meet the cut and claimed that the falling off in business so far as they were concerned was entirely nominal. However this may be, the relations between the owners of the various breweries seem to be very friendly and an immense volume of business is being transacted. The same is true generally of almost all manufacturers in the city, long hours and continual working at hard pressure being common.

Most of the candidates who were pledged to help the wheelmen to improve the streets of the city and in other ways assist bicycling were elected. The wheelmen's movement was a novel one in politics, but it carried about three thousand votes with it, and was altogether so successful that the political organization will be kept up. Among the first things that the wheelmen will ask from the friends whom they have helped to elect will be a race track in Forest Park. There is now a speeding track there for trotting and pacing horses, but it is controlled by an association whose officers do not sympathize with the wheelmen, and do not allow them to use it. The result of their application will be either that they get one of the fastest tracks in the country built in one year for the exclusive use of bicycles or the horsemen will be ordered to share the present track with them.

The Assemblymen of the city have decided not to appropriate the \$25,000 that was wanted to make a statue of Gen. Sherman for the use of the city of the new City Hall. This was a disappointment to the friends of the movement, but it will not result in the plans being abandoned. The Grand Army men have taken up the matter and the statue will now be paid for by private subscription, there being a single equestrian statue among the many that decorate the parks and public places of the city, and there are several good sculptors here who want to try their hands at one. The city was asked to appropriate a much smaller sum than that of this kind cost usually. If the statue is erected through a subscription it will be a much finer one and will cost probably \$50,000.

STRIP, THE ELECTRICIAN.

A Four-Footed Wire-Layer and Her Ways of Working.

Many people in Brighton, England, are interested in watching the clever work of "Strip, the Electrician," who, after laying down many miles' length of copper wire, for the purpose of electric lighting, in London, has lately gone to Brighton with the same object.

Lost Mr. Edison should not at once recognize the name of his distinguished "collaborator," we will explain at once that Strip is a clever little fox-terrier, the property of Messrs. Cramp-ton, the electrical engineers, and that she is under the special protection of that company's night watchman.

Strip's method of working is as follows: The workmen lay down, in the desired position, a short length of the stout iron pipe which is to shelter a corresponding length of the copper wire along which the electric current will ultimately pass.

The iron pipe having been fixed, Strip is called, has the end of the copper wire fastened to her collar, and, at the workman's sign, goes in at one end of the pipe—"And comes out at the other end," says the intelligent but too hasty reader. Not so, however. The other end of the iron pipe has a bar across it, over which the copper wire must be strained to keep it taut. Strip, having entered the pipe with the wire fastened to her collar, prevents herself at the other end to the workman awaiting her there, who thrusts his hand under the bar, unfastens Strip's collar, and draws it and the wire out. Strip, when she feels her collar gone, turns around, retraces her steps, comes out again at the same end she went in at, and lies down on the workman's coat until she is wanted again.

This is a Big Country. Great Britain, European Turkey, Switzerland, Denmark, Portugal and Palestine could be placed within the territorial limits of Texas, and with plenty of room to spare. Belgium, Holland and Greece do not contain much territory as Arkansas, while Spain combined in size with Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Italy and Florida are of one size and Germany is as large as Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina. All New England could be accommodated in space in the state of Washington and Massachusetts is not one-fourth the size of Idaho.

heres that Germany has ever possessed, from Hermann the Cherusker, down to William I, who after a long period of dissension united Germany once more. Near them and doing their honor stand peasants from every province in Germany, forming in their picturesque holiday attire a richly colored procession, for German peasants are of gay colors, sparkling tinsel and embroidered glistening with gold and silver threads.

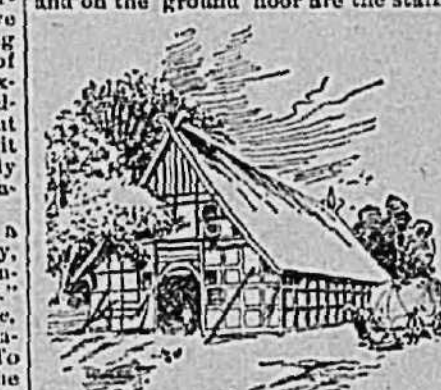
Near the town hall, and peeping out from green trees and bushes, are farmhouses from the Spessart, the Upper Havelin, the Black Forest and Westphalia. The Westphalian farm house belongs to the Friesland-Saxonia type, the chief characteristic of which is that not only the living rooms but also all the other necessary buildings connected with a farm-house, such as stables, stalls, pigeries and fowl houses, are united under one roof. The union necessitates an immense building, which in



COTTAGE IN THE SPIKE FOREST.

its outlines resembles a cathedral with three naves. Stately the house certainly is. Its straw roof is more than twice the height of the side walls and above the gable horses' heads, the ancient Saxon sign, are displayed rudely carved in wood at the end of both the cantilevers. In addition to the date of the building there are engraved the names of those who have lived in it, and on the long crossbeam is the Scriptural sentence, "The Lord bless my going out and my coming in." The walls are of brick, and the gate posts, immense stones are placed to protect them from collision with vehicles. To the left stands the dog kennel, in which the watch-dog lies on the alert, and from the leather collar around his neck hangs a bar of wood about a hand long. Leaning against the wall is a hook for catching geese and near by is a ladder, which leads up to the poultry loft. Behind the gate is a large thrashing floor and beside it are the stables and the stalls for the pigs and oxen. At one end of the thrashing floor is the fireplace, behind which are the dwelling room and the bed room. In the latter is an alcove for chests, in which may be stored the family's stock of silver and other precious things, including the gold embroidered hoods and the large number necklaces of the women.

The Black Forest farm house is a comfortable building. Its characteristics are the ground floor, executed in stone and plaster, the dark brown timberwork overhead, the arched windows which allow sideways and above all the immense straw roof projecting far over the walls and reaching on to the left side—almost to the ground. It may also be noticed that a house of this type slopes backward, so that vehicles can drive slantingly over the elevated barn floor. The living rooms and bedrooms are on the first story, and on the ground floor are the stalls



HESSIAN TOWN HALL.

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St. Louis, April 21.—The carnival season for 1893 has been practically inaugurated by a series of meetings of the Autumnal Festivities Association to complete plans and decide as to the sums to be set aside for illuminations and other attractions of the million dollar fund subscribed by citizens and local corporations. Arrangements have been made with the electric light companies to furnish power for a magnificent electrical display and there will be a number of Columbian set pieces most magnificent and costly in character. All the principal streets will also be illuminated by means of electricity and also gas, and it is also contemplated to have a series of moving electrical effects, taking advantage of the trolley wires of the countless electric railroads in the city. The illuminations will be the most costly yet attempted, and will be held during the months of September and October. The Exposition will open for its tenth season early in September and continue for forty days. The Villed'Orpheus will hold its parade on the first of the second of October, during which week the Agricultural Fair will be held. It is expected that thousands of visitors to the World's Fair will come on to St. Louis every day during the summer and fall.

The beer war is over. The attempt to create a diversion of trade by cutting the price in half has not proved a success, and no one regrets greatly the return to what are regarded as living rates. The enormous breweries in the South End did not meet the cut and claimed that the falling off in business so far as they were concerned was entirely nominal. However this may be, the relations between the owners of the various breweries seem to be very friendly and an immense volume of business is being transacted. The same is true generally of almost all manufacturers in the city, long hours and continual working at hard pressure being common.

Most of the candidates who were pledged to help the wheelmen to improve the streets of the city and in other ways assist bicycling were elected. The wheelmen's movement was a novel one in politics, but it carried about three thousand votes with it, and was altogether so successful that the political organization will be kept up. Among the first things that the wheelmen will ask from the friends whom they have helped to elect will be a race track in Forest Park. There is now a speeding track there for trotting and pacing horses, but it is controlled by an association whose officers do not sympathize with the wheelmen, and do not allow them to use it. The result of their application will be either that they get one of the fastest tracks in the country built in one year for the exclusive use of bicycles or the horsemen will be ordered to share the present track with them.

The Assemblymen of the city have decided not to appropriate the \$25,000 that was wanted to make a statue of Gen. Sherman for the use of the city of the new City Hall. This was a disappointment to the friends of the movement, but it will not result in the plans being abandoned. The Grand Army men have taken up the matter and the statue will now be paid for by private subscription, there being a single equestrian statue among the many that decorate the parks and public places of the city, and there are several good sculptors here who want to try their hands at one. The city was asked to appropriate a much smaller sum than that of this kind cost usually. If the statue is erected through a subscription it will be a much finer one and will cost probably \$50,000.

COMING HOME.

Oh! the wonders we have seen, here and there
as we have been;
Oh! the beauty and the splendor wide before
our eyes unrolled;
How our hearts have thrilled with pleasure,
as our steps have kept the measure
Of the new world's swift excitement 'mid the
glories of the old!

We have thrilled at many a door which our
saints have stood before;
We have read again the legends that in child-
hood first we heard;
Beer and troubadour, in vision, leading us
through haunts Elysian,
While the marvel and the sweetness all the
music in us stirred.

Kneeling low at niche and shrine, where we
found some hallowed sign;
Breaking bread with reverent hands in ca-
thedrals vast and gray,
Climbing slowly many a mountain, tasting many
a sparkling fountain,
Joy and love have journeyed with us as we
journeyed day by day.

But the happiest hour we knew, under clouded
skies or blue,
Sailing rivers, scaling peaks, viewing col-
onades or dome,
Was the hour replete with Heaven, dearest
hour to pilgrims given,
When we turned our faces hither, thankful
glowing, "Coming home!"
—Elizabeth Crisholm, in Harper's Bazar.

SALLY DOWS

AN ANTI-VEGETARIAN ROMANCE
OF THE SOUTH
BY C. O. FOLTZ
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY J. H. HART

CHAPTER IV.—CONTINUED.

She stopped, gazing into Courtland's face with a pretty, but vague im-
pression and a slight pouting of her lip.

"Come!"

"Miss Sally."

"You say you had known me for three years before you saw me. Well, we met once before we ever spoke to each other."

Courtland looked in her laughing eyes with admiring wonder. "When?" he asked.

"The first day you came! You moved the ladder when I was on the cornice and I walked on your head. And, like a gentleman, you never said a word about it."



HE LEAPED TO HIS FEET.

"I reckon I stood on your head for five minutes."

"Not as long as that," said Courtland, laughing, "if I remember rightly."

"Yes," said Miss Sally, with dancing eyes, "I, a so'th'n girl, actually set my foot on the head of a no'th'n scum of a co'nle. My!"

"Let that satisfy your friends, then."

"No. I want to apologize. Sit down, co'nle."

"But, Miss Sally—"

"Sit down, quick!"

He did so, seating himself sideways on the bank. Miss Sally stood beside him.

"Take off your hat, sir."

He obeyed, smilingly. Miss Sally suddenly slipped behind him. He felt the soft imprint of her little hands on his shoulders, a warm breath stirred the roots of his hair, and then the light pressure on his scalp of what seemed the lips of a child.

He leaped to his feet, yet before he could turn completely round—a difficulty the young lady had evidently calculated upon—he was too late. The floating draperies of the arful and shameless Miss Sally were already disappearing among the toms in the direction of the hollow!

CHAPTER V.

THE house occupied by the manager of the Drummond syndicate in Reilands—the former residence of a local lawyer and justice of the peace—was not large, but had an imposing portico of wooden dole of columns, which extended to the roof and fronted the main street. The all-pervading creeper closely covered it; the sidewalk before it was shaded by a row of broad-leaved allantuses. The front room, with French windows opening on the portico, was used by Col. Courtland as a general office; beyond this a sitting-room and dining-room overlooked the old-fashioned garden with its detached kitchen and inevitable negro cabin. It was a close evening; there were dark clouds coming up in the direction of the turnpike road, but the leaves of the allantuses hung heavy and motionless in the hush of the impending storm. The sparks of lazily floating fireflies softly expanded and went out in the gloom of the black foliage, or in the dark recesses of the office, whose windows were widely open, and whose lights Courtland had extinguished when he brought his armchair to the portico for coolness. One of these sparks beyond the fence, although alternately glowing and paling, was still as persistent and stationary as that Courtland leaned forward to watch it more closely. At which it disappeared and a voice from the street said: "Is that you, Courtland?"

"Yes. Come in, won't you?"

The voice was Champney's and the light was from his cigar. As he opened the gate and came slowly up the steps of the portico the usual hesitation of his manner seemed to have increased.

A long sigh thrilled the limp leaves of the allantuses and as quickly subsided. A few heavy perpendicular raindrops crashed and splattered through the foliage like molten lead.

"You've just escaped the shower," said Courtland, pleasantly. He had not seen Champney since they parted in the cemetery, six weeks before.

"Yes. I—I thought I'd like to have a little talk with you, Courtland," said Champney. He hesitated a moment before the proffered chair, and then added, with a cautious glance towards the street: "Hain't we better go inside?"

"As you like. But you'll find it weel-fully hot. We're quite alone here; there's nobody in the house and this shower will drive any loungers from the street." He was quite frank, although their relations to each other in regard to Miss Sally were still so unde-
fined as to scarcely invite his confidence.

Howbeit Champney took the proffered chair and the glass of julep which Courtland brought him.

"You remember my speaking to you of Dumont?" he said, hesitatingly.

"Miss Dows' French cousin, you know? Well—he's coming here; he's got property here—those three houses opposite the courthouse. From what I hear he's come over with a lot of new-fangled French ideas on the nigger question—

not about equality and fraternity, don't you know—and the highest education and highest offices for them. You know what the feeling is here already; you know what happened at the last election at Coolidgeville; how the whites wouldn't let the niggers go to the polls and the jolly row that was kicked up over it. Well, it looks as if that sort of thing might happen here, don't you know, if Miss Dows takes up these ideas."

"But I've reason to suppose—I mean," said Courtland, correcting himself with some deliberation, "that anyone who knows Miss Dows' opinions knows these are not her views. Why should she take them up?"

"Because she takes him up," returned Champney, hurriedly, "and even if she didn't believe in them herself, she'd have to share the responsibility with him in the eyes of every uneducated rowdy like Tom Higbee and the rest of them. They'd make short work of her niggers all the same."

"But I don't see why she should be made responsible for the opinions of her cousin, nor do I exactly know what 'taking him up' means," returned Courtland, quietly.

Champney moistened his dry lips with the julep and uttered a nervous laugh. "Suppose we say her husband, for that's what his coming back here means. Everybody knows that—you would too, if you ever talked with her about anything but business."

A bright flash of lightning that lit up the faces of the two men would have revealed Champney's flushed features and Courtland's lack of color, had they been looking at each other. But they were not, and the long reverberating crash of thunder which followed prevented any audible reply from Courtland, and covered his agitation.

For without fully accepting Champney's conclusion he was cruelly shocked at the young man's utterance of them. He had scrupulously respected the wishes of Miss Sally and had faithfully—although never hopelessly—held back any expression of his own love since their conversation in the cemetery. But while his native truthfulness and sense of honor had overlooked the seeming insincerity of her attitude towards Champney, he had never justified his own tacit participation in it, and the concealment of his own pretensions before his possible rival. It was true that she had forbidden him to openly enter the lists with her admirers, but Champney's innocent assumption of his indifference to her and his consequent half confidences added poignancy to his story. There seemed

to be only one way to extricate himself and that was by a quarrel. Whether he did or did not believe Champney's story, whether it was only the jealous exaggeration of a rival or Miss Sally was actually deceiving them both—his position had become intolerable.

"I must remind you, Champney," he said, with freezing deliberation, "that Miss Miranda Dows and her niece now represent the Drummond Company equally with myself, and that you cannot expect me to listen to any reflections upon the way they choose to administer their part of its affairs, either now or to come. Still less do I care to discuss the idle gossip which can affect only the private interests of these ladies—with which neither you nor I have any right to interfere."

But the naivete of the young Englishman was as invulnerable as Miss Sally's own, and as fatal to Courtland's attitude. "Of course I haven't any right, you know," he said, calmly ignoring the preamble of his companion's speech, "but I say—hang it! he don't like to see a girl throw herself and her property away on a man like that."

"One moment, Champney," said Courtland, under the infection of his guest's simplicity, abandoning his former superior attitude. "You may say you have no chance. Do you wish me to understand that you are regularly a suitor of Miss Dows?"

"Y-e-s," said the young fellow—but

with the hesitation of conscientiousness rather than evasion. "That is—you know—I was. But don't you see it couldn't be. It wouldn't do, you know. If those clamorous neighbors of hers—that southern set—suspected that Miss Sally was courted by an Englishman, don't you know—a poacher on their preserves—it would be all up with their position on the property and her influence over them. I don't mind telling you that's one reason why I left the company and took that other plantation. But even that didn't work; they had their suspicions excited already."

"Did Miss Dows give that as a reason for declining your suit?" asked Courtland, slowly.

"Yes; you know what a straightforward girl she is. She didn't come out rot about 'not expecting anything of the kind' or about 'being a sister to me,'

"I reckon they won't try any games on me."

and all that, for, by Jove, she's always more like a fellow's sister, don't you know, than his girl. Of course it was hard lines for me, but I suppose she was about right."

He stopped and then added with a kind of gentle persistence: "You think she was about right—don't you?"

With what was passing in Courtland's mind, the question seemed so bitterly ironical that he leaned half angrily forward, with an unconscious movement of attempting to catch the speaker's expression in the darkness. "I should hardly venture to give an opinion," he said deliberately. "Miss Dows' relations with her neighbors are so very peculiar. And from what you tell me of her cousin it would seem that her desire to placate them is not always to be depended upon."

"I'm not finding fault with her, you know," said Champney, hastily. "I'm not such a beastly cad as that; I wouldn't have spoken of my affairs at all, but you asked, you know. I only thought if she was going to get herself into trouble on account of that Frenchman you might talk to her; she'd listen to you because she'd know you only did it out of business reasons. And they're really business reasons, you know. I suppose you don't think much of my business capacity, colonel, and you wouldn't go much on my judgment—especially now—but I've been here longer than you and, I've been lowered his voice slightly and dragged his chair nearer Courtland. "I don't like the looks of things here. There's some devilment plotting among those rascals. They're only waiting an opportunity—a single flash would be enough to set them in a blaze—even if the fire wasn't lit and smoldering already like a spark in a bale of cotton. I'd out the whole thing and clear out if I didn't think it would make it harder for Miss Dows—who would be left alone."

"You're a good fellow, Champney," said Courtland, laying his hand on the young man's shoulder with a sudden impulse, "and I forgive you for overlooking the fact that I could help them. Indeed!" he added, with an odd seriousness and a half sigh, "it's not strange that you should. But I must remind you that the Dows are strictly the agents and tenants of the company I represent, and that their rights and property under that tenancy shall not be interfered with by others as long as I am here. I have no right, however," he added gravely, "to keep Miss Dows from imperiling them by her social relations."

Champney rose and shook hands with him awkwardly. "The shower seems to be holding up," he said, "and I'll toddle along before it starts afresh. Good night! I say—you didn't mind my coming to you in this way, did you? By Jove! I thought you were a little stand-offish at first. But you know what I meant!"

"Perfectly, and I thank you!" They shook hands again. Champney stepped from the portico, and reaching the gate seemed to vanish and become a part of the darkness.

The storm was not yet over; the air had again become close and suffocating. Courtland remained brooding in his chair. Whether he could accept Champney's news as true or not, he felt that he must end this suspense at once. A half guilty consciousness that he was thinking more of it in reference to his own passion than his duty to the company did not render his meditations less unpleasant. Yet while he could not reconcile Miss Sally's confidences in the cemetery in regard to the indifference of her people to Champney's attentions with what Champney had just told him of the reasons she had given him for declining them, I am afraid he was not pained by her peculiar ethics. A lover seldom finds fault with his mistress for deceiving his rival, and is as little apt to consider the logical deduction that she could deceive him also as Othello was to accept Ibrabant's warning. The masculine sense of honor which would have resented the friendship of a man capable of such treachery does not hesitate in accepting the love of a woman under the same conditions. Perhaps there is an implied compliment in thus allowing her to take the sole ethical responsibility, which few women can resist.

In the midst of this gloomy abstraction Courtland suddenly raised his head and listened.

"Cato."

"Yes, sah."

There was the sound of heavy footsteps in the hall coming from the rear of the house, and presently a darker bulk appeared in the shadowed doorway. It was his principal overseer—a strong and superior negro, selected by his fellow freedmen from among their number in accordance with Courtland's new regime.

"Did you come here from the plantation or the town?"

"The town, sah."

"I think you had better keep out of the town in the evenings for the present," said Courtland, in a tone of quiet but positive authority.

"Are dey goin' to bring back de ole 'patter-rollers' [the 'patrol,' or local police who formerly had the surveillance of slaves], sah?" asked the man, with a slight sneer.

"I don't know," returned Courtland, quietly, ignoring his overseer's manner. "But if they did you must comply with the local regulations unless they conflict with the federal laws, when you must appeal to the federal authorities. I prefer you should avoid any trouble until you are sure."

"I reckon dey won't try any games on me," said the negro, with a short laugh.

Courtland looked at him intently. "I thought as much! You're carrying arms, Cato! Hand them over."

The overseer hesitated for a moment, and then unstrapped a revolver from his belt and handed it to Courtland.

"Now, how many of you are in the habit of going round the town armed like this?"

"Only de men who've been insulted, sah."

"And how have you been insulted?"

"Marse Tom Higbee down in de market reckoned it was high time fancy niggers was drove into de swamp, and I allowed that loafers and beggars had better roost high when workin' folks was around, and Marse Tom said he'd cut my hair out."

"And do you think your carrying a revolver will prevent him and his friends performing that operation if you provoked them?"

"You said it was to protect ourselves, sah," returned the negro, gloomily. "What foh den did you drill us to use dem rifle in de armory?"

"To defend yourselves together if attacked, not to singly threaten with them in a street row. Together, you would stand some chance against those men; separately they could eat up, Cato."

"I wouldn't trust too much to some of dem niggers standing together, sah," said Cato, darkly. "Dey'd run before de old masters—if dey didn't run to 'em. Shuah!"

A fear of this kind had crossed Courtland's mind before, but he made no present comment. "I found two of the armory rifles in the men's cabins yesterday," he resumed quietly. "See that it does not occur again! They must not be taken from the armory except to defend it."

"Yes, sah."

THE SPREAD OF ENGLISH.

Signs That It Is Becoming the Literary Language.

In one hundred years the United States will probably have as many inhabitants as China, and it is not likely that Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Cape will fall much short of half their population, especially if England be reckoned with them. Some have indeed been found to maintain that English will not be the language of the whole, even of the United States, while others point to the vigorous vitality of the French spoken by the French Canadians and the recrudescence of the Welsh in the British Islands as hints that languages die hard.

But it is impossible to suppose that such considerations can affect the main question. There are already signs that English is becoming the literary language of Europe. Prof. Vambéry, a Hungarian, published his autobiography first in English dress. The Dutch author of "The Sin of Joost Aveling" wrote his novel, "An Old Maid," in English, and the author of "The Crustacea of Norway," himself presumably a Norwegian, frankly owns in his advertisement that to obtain the largest possible circulation for his book it will be issued in the English language. Macmillan's Magazine.

Fame Oft Comes Unthought.

Few of the men who enjoy world-wide fame ever set out to win it, and many of them did not care a snap of the finger for it. Socrates and Plato are famous because of their wisdom; Alexander and Caesar because of their conquests; Isaiah and Paul because of their moral supremacy; Buonarrotti and Shakespeare and Dante owe their fame to artistic genius; Newton to his scientific discoveries; Bacon to his learning; Washington to his patriotic services, and Edison to his inventions. The famous men of the world have been men who possessed great powers of mind, or who performed great deeds. They did not win fame by seeking for it. Fame came to them as a result of their character or their career.—N. Y. Sun.

The Servant-Maid Rampant.

Great complaints are made by the ladies and hotel-keepers of Sydney as to the difficulty of obtaining good servants. The character given them from employers is far from good. "Rude, independent and generally inefficient" is the verdict of one much-trusted household. Some experience of the class included a young lady who slipped out every night to a dancing-saloon—returning about three o'clock in the morning—until her absence was accidentally discovered. As to good cooks, their services are in great demand and those who thoroughly understand their business and are at the same time steady enough to remain any length of time in their places can command almost any amount of wages.—London Telegraph.

Antioch, Illinois.

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THERE IS ROOM AT THE TOP

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BUT

The force of the simile
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